AGENDA

WHAKATĀNE District Council
Kia Whakatāne au i ahau

Infrastructure and Planning Committee

Te Komiti Whakarite Mahere

Thursday, 30 May 2024

Rāpare, 30 Haratua 2023

Totara Room, Whakatāne District Council
14 Commerce Street, Whakatāne
9:00 am

Chief Executive: Steph O'Sullivan
Publication Date: 24 May 2024

Live Streaming the Meeting - *Ka whakapāho mataora te hui*

PLEASE NOTE
The **public section** of this meeting will be Live Streamed via YouTube in real time. The live stream link will be available via Council's website.
All care will be taken to maintain your privacy however, as a visitor in the public gallery, your presence may be recorded. By remaining in the public gallery, it is understood your consent is given if your presence is inadvertently broadcast.
The opinions or statements expressed during a meeting by individuals are their own, and they do not necessarily reflect the views of the Whakatāne District Council. Council thus disclaims any liability with regard to said opinions or statements.

A Membership - *Mematanga*

Mayor Dr V Luca

Councillor J W Pullar - Chairperson

Councillor A V Iles - Deputy Chairperson

Deputy Mayor L N Immink

Councillor T Boynton

Councillor G L Dennis

Councillor W B James

Councillor J C Jukes

Councillor T O'Brien

Councillor N Rangiaho

Councillor N S Tánczos

B Delegations to the Infrastructure and Planning Committee - *Tuku Mahi ki te Komiti*

To monitor and advise on the implementation of Council's Infrastructure Strategy, capital works programme, operational service delivery, and related policy and bylaws.

a. Monitor the operational performance of Council's activities and services against approved levels of service.
b. To monitor the progress of projects in Council's capital works programme and have input into and make decisions on the development of proposals, options and costs of projects.
c. Approval of tenders and contracts that exceed the level of staff delegations.
d. Consider and approve changes to service delivery arrangements arising from the service delivery reviews required under section 17A LGA 2002 that are referred to the Committee by the Chief Executive.
e. Monitor the development and implementation of associated Central Government Reform programmes including the transition programme for Three Waters reform.
f. Develop and review associated bylaws (Note: the Council cannot delegate to a Committee to "make" (adopt) a bylaw).
g. Develop, review and approve strategies, policies and plans on matters related to the activities of this Committee (Note: The Council cannot delegate to a Committee the adoption of the policies associated with the Long-term Plan)
h. Approve Council submissions to Central Government, Councils and other organisations including submissions to any plan changes or policy statements on matters related to the activities of this Committee
i. To monitor the progress of projects in Council's capital works programme and have input into and make decisions on the development of proposals, options and costs of projects

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Apologies - *Te hunga kāore i tae*

No apologies have been received at the time of compiling the agenda.

2 Acknowledgements / Tributes - *Ngā Mihimihi*

An opportunity for members to recognise achievements, to notify of events, or to pay tribute to an occasion of importance.

3 Conflicts of Interest - *Ngākau kōnatunatu*

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interests they might have.

The Elected Member Register of Interest is available on the Whakatāne District Council website. If you wish to view the information, please click this Register link.

4 Public Participation- *Wānanga Tūmatanui*

4.1 Public Forum - *Wānanga Tūmatanui*

The Committee has set aside 30 minutes for members of the public to speak in the public forum at the commencement of each meeting. Each speaker during the forum may speak for five minutes. Permission of the Chairperson is required for any person wishing to speak during the public forum.

With the permission of the Chairperson, Elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by a speaker.

4.1.1 Petition

A petitioner who presents a petition to a committee may speak for five minutes about the petition, unless the meeting resolves otherwise. The Chairperson must terminate the presentation of the petition if he or she believes the petitioner is being disrespectful, offensive or making malicious statements. Where a petition is presented as part of a deputation or public forum the speaking time limits relating to deputations or public forums shall apply.

- Shaw Road intersection - T Edwards

4.1.1 Petition(Cont.)

Petition to Whakatane District Council

Objection to the Shaw Road – Mill Road roundabout connection as detailed in the Whakatane District Council Long Term Plan 2024-34 (see page 18 consultation document).

On the grounds that:

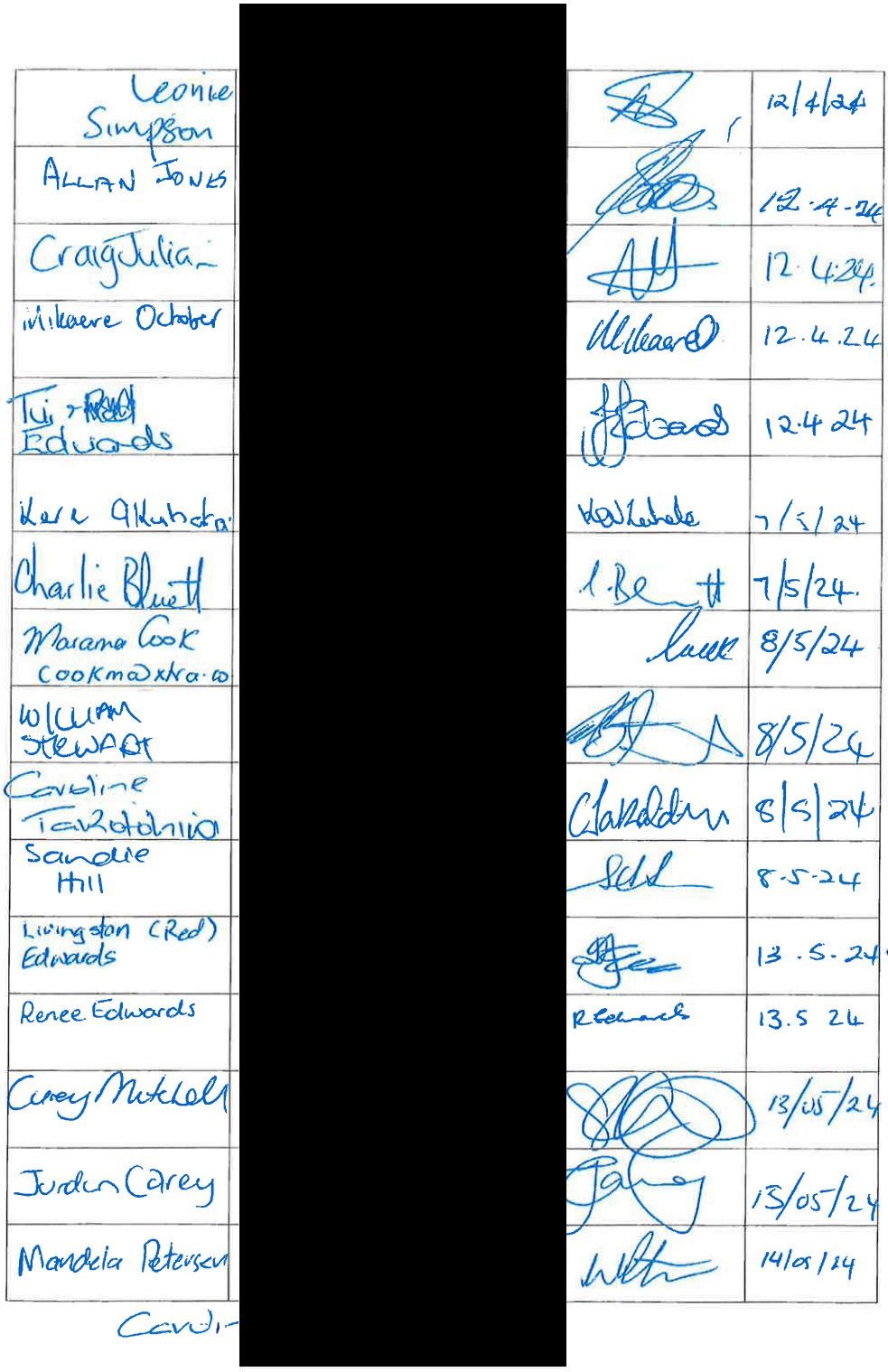
1. The Whakatane District Council's proposal to move the Shaw Road SH 30 intersection to join the Mill Road/SH 30 is not the safe option, and
2. Is not the cheapest option.
3. We support the objection by Tui and Red Edwards of 30 Shaw Road, Whakatane see letter dated 4 April 2024 to the Mayor of Whakatane District Council submitted through the Councils online process.

We support the proposal as detailed in the objection letter dated 4 April 2024 as the ideal alternative as we see this as a safer option:

1. The current Shaw Road entrance remains and made safer by widening the turn in and out and/or, look at building a roundabout. or traffic lights
2. Reduce the speed down on Highway 30 (reduce to at least 60 Km ph).
3. Speed humps along Shaw Road to slow down Shaw Road traffic.
4. These we consider are better and safer options and better use of rate/taxpayers funds (less costly), to build what the Council proposes will be very costly, which we believe the funds can be better utilised on more urgent roading projects that will benefit the whole of the community, like building another bridge into Whakatane which will help solve the traffic build up along State Highway 30, which is going to get worse if and when the other proposed subdivisions go ahead alongside the Shaw Road subdivision (3 known proposals) which will see approximately another 200 homes being built.

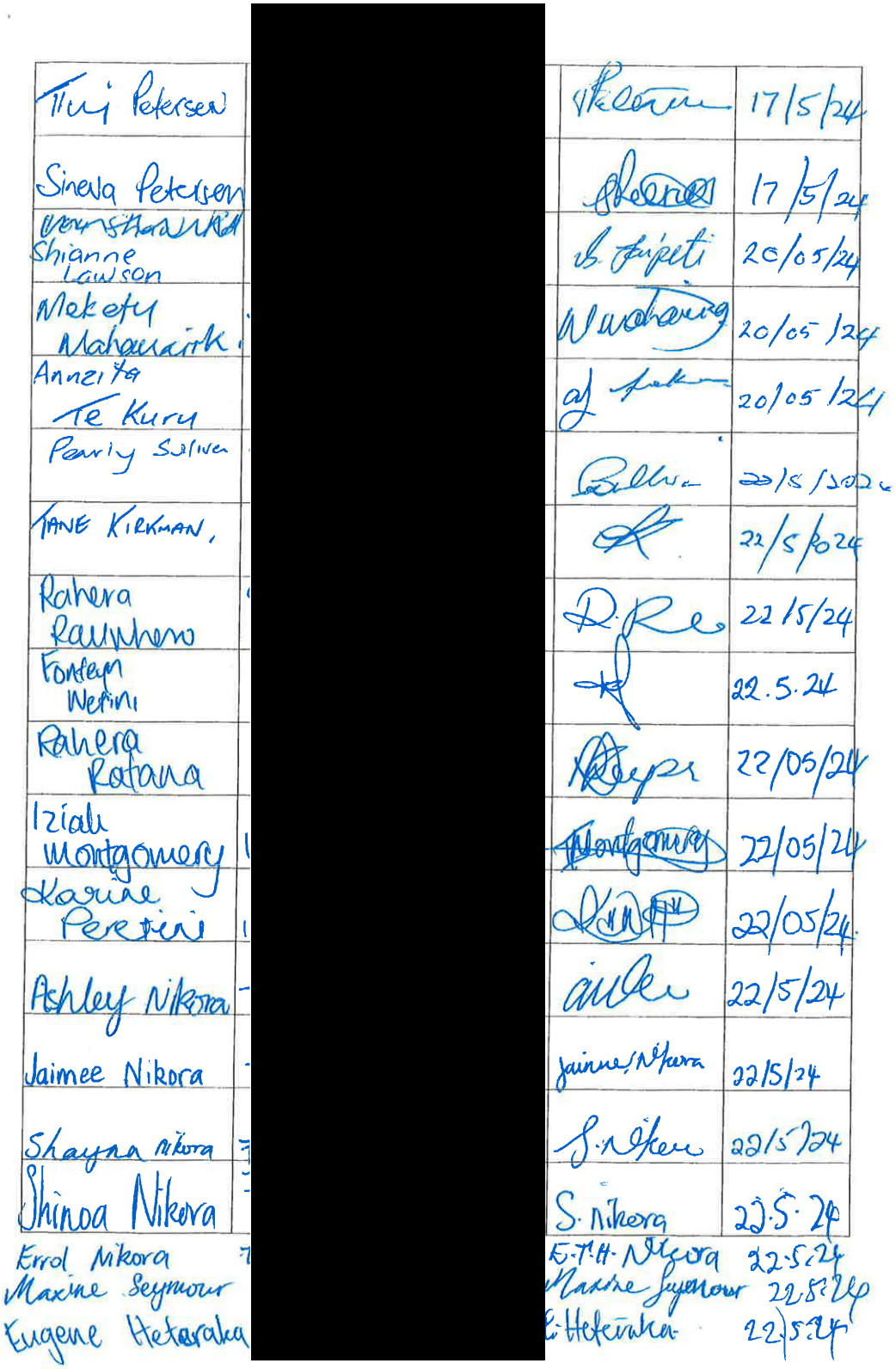
Name	Address and contact details	Signature	Date
Gerry Naidoo -	[redacted]		12/04/24
Sah Yp Lee			12/04/24
Kithsiri ES			"
Nisanka Eliyadura			12/04/24
Dave Trubshaw			12/4/24

4.1.1 Petition(Cont.)



4.1.1 Petition(Cont.)

4.1.1 Petition(Cont.)



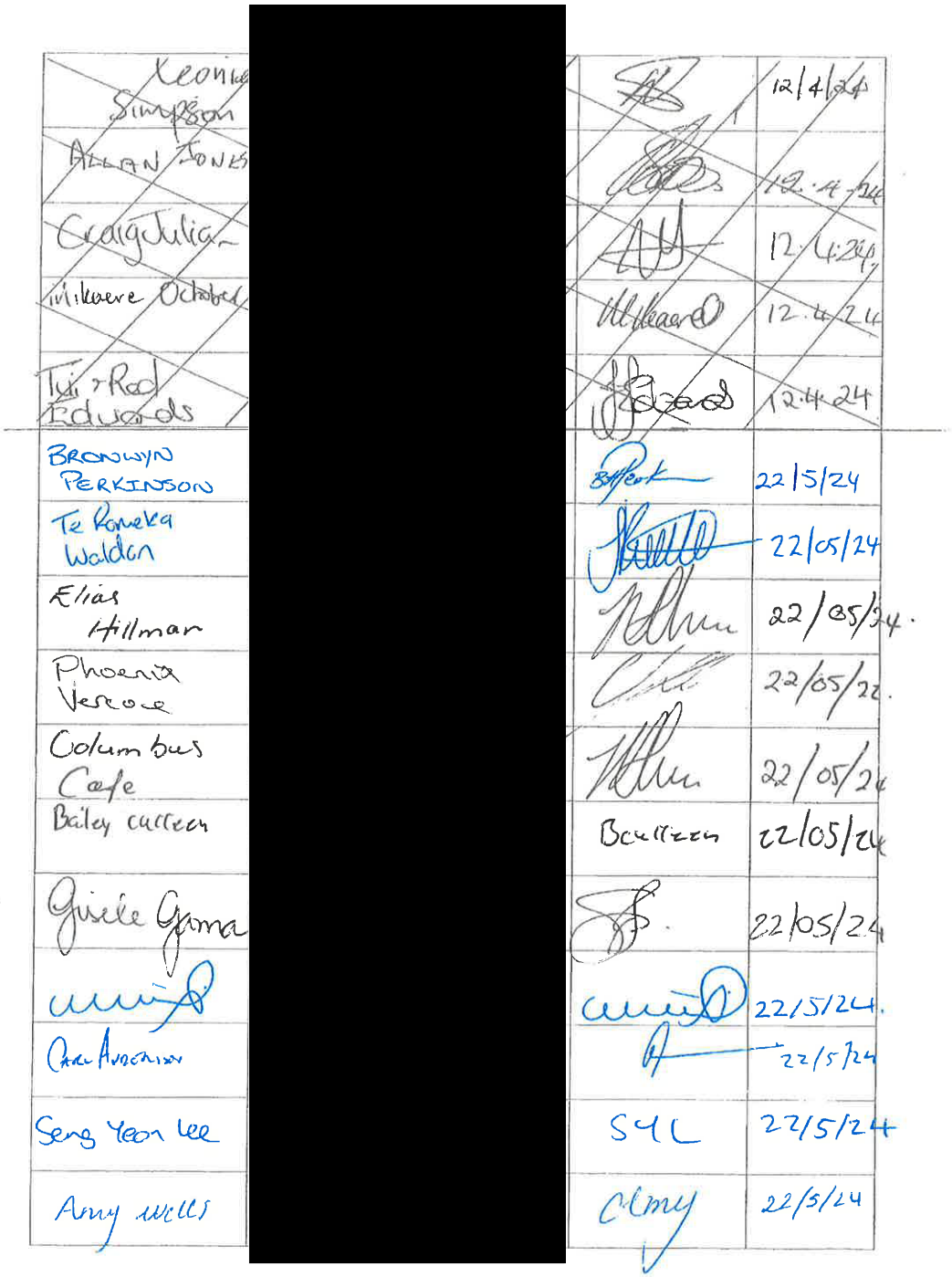
4.1.1 Petition(Cont.)

	[redacted]		
Te Rima King			22/05/24
Miria King			22/05/24
Hana King			22/05/24
Te Atawhai King			22/05/24
Collen Williams			22/05/24
Missy Biddle			22/05/24
Jeizhene Biddle			22/5/24
Te Ururoa Biddle			22/5/24
T. Sullivan			22/5/2024
Evelyn Walker			23.5.24
Renata Keepa			23.5.24
Ellen Keepa			23.5.24

4.1.1 Petition(Cont.)

Jenni Martin	[redacted]		18/05/24
Prabhdeep Kaur	[redacted]		19/5/24
Anne Nandoo	[redacted]		19/5/24
Karanjit Singh	[redacted]		19/5/24
Kithsiri	[redacted]		19/5/24
Lanka Senadura	[redacted]		19/5/24
ALAN STOCK	[redacted]		19-5-24
Laraine Stock	[redacted]		19-5-24

4.1.1 Petition(Cont.)



4.2 Deputations - *Nga Whakapuaki Whaitake*

A deputation enables a person, group or organisation to make a presentation to Committee on a matter or matters covered by their terms of reference. Deputations should be approved by the Chairperson, or an official with delegated authority, five working days before the meeting. Deputations may be heard at the commencement of the meeting or at the time that the relevant agenda item is being considered. No more than two speakers can speak on behalf of an organisation's deputation. Speakers can speak for up to five minutes, or with the permission of the Chairperson, a longer timeframe may be allocated.

With the permission of the Chairperson, Elected members may ask questions of speakers. Questions are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the deputation.

5 Confirmation of Minutes - *Te whakaaetanga o ngā meneti o te hui*

The minutes from the Infrastructure and Planning Committee meeting held Thursday, 15 February 2024 can be viewed via the Council website.

Click on the link below in order to view the 'unconfirmed minutes'.

- Unconfirmed Minutes | Infrastructure and Planning Standing Committee | 11 April 2024

6 Reports - *Ngā Pūrongo*

6.1 Infrastructure and Planning Report

To:	**Infrastructure and Planning Committee**
Date:	**Thursday, 30 May 2024**
Author:	**B Gray / General Manager Infrastructure**
Reference:	**A2657377**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

This report updates and informs the Infrastructure and Planning Committee on the implementation of Council's Infrastructure Strategy, capital works programme, operational service delivery and related policy and bylaws.

2. Recommendation/s - *Tohutohu akiaki*

THAT the Infrastructure and Planning Committee receives the Infrastructure and Planning Report – May 2024.

3. Standing Agenda Items

3.1. Capital Project Reporting

3.1.1. Activity update on key projects

The table below highlights key activities completed since the last Infrastructure and Planning Committee meeting, and the proposed activities planned for the next 2-3 months. This table has been pulled from all key capital projects for Three Waters and Transportation with a value of over $250,000.

3.1.2. Table 1: Activity update report for key and other significant projects (Three Waters & Transport)

Primary	Phase	Department	Activities completed last quarter	Activities planned next quarter	Revised Budget 23_24
Key Projects					
Otumahi Water Storage	Construction	Three Waters	- Let Tender - Stage 1 completed: Finalised design for Council review. -Stage 2- awarded with minor additional items requested. Cost variations approved. - Land use resource consent obtained from BoPRC	- Complete design - Initiate onsite works Note : Project planned to be complete Mar 2025, minor delays, end date still on track. Carry forward of funds applied.	$5,483,193
SPR341 LC/LR Improv - Structur (SPR Guard rails (Te Whāiti rd / Waikaremoana / Ruatahuna)	Construction	Transport	- Construction activities	- Finalise construction activities (Jun 24) - Close out project (Jul 24) - Note : May by a small underspend (Under 10%)	$4,499,358
Hinemoa SW PS Replace	Procurement	Three Waters	- Contract Awarded, contactor established on site. - Resource Consent granted - Service location investigations complete - Coms to community commenced	- Submit EMP and CMP documentation for certification - Initiate construction, plan to deliver 20% this FY Note : 80% construction slipped into 24/25. Delay due to RC delays / procurement delays. Clear plan in place for 24/25.	$4,304,899
Keepa Road Improvements	Planning	Transport	- Planning activities progressed with harbour development alignment meetings.	- Preparing a report on land use options (July 24) - Replanning activities - early works in 24/25, larger work programme between 25-27.	$4,023,257
Matata Wastewater Scheme	Planning	Three Waters	- initial planning & concept design - Information to support land acquisition compiled	- Seek support from community for approach - Land acquisition report tabled with council	$3,701,786
TCP-SH30 Shaw Rd to Bridge SUP	Deferred/ On Hold	Transport	- Project on hold. New government has changed funding approach. Project added to improvement list.	n/a	$2,599,779

Primary	Phase	Department	Activities completed last quarter	Activities planned next quarter	Revised Budget 23_24
EQ Water Network Renewals	Construction	Three Waters	- Package 1 : Construction complete (Pōhutukawa) - Package 2 : Design and procurement complete - Package 3 : Procurement complete - Package 4 : Initiated Design	- Package 2 : Progress construction (Will not complete fully this FY) - Package 3 : Complete construction - Package 4 : Complete procurement (Construction next FY) Note : Carry forwards applied, clear plan in place for 24/25 delivery.	$2,522,341
Murupara Treatment Upgrades	Planning	Three Waters	- Hikoi to Hawkes bay completed - Facilitator engaged - Agreement on collaborative approach for project delivery (inc scope finalisation / design approval)	- Hold first community facilitated meeting Note : Carry forward applied to financials, agreed collaborative approach in place going forward.	$2,432,527
LR341 - LRI - Peace Street Dra	Construction	Transport	- Construction - On track	- Finalise construction activities (Jun 24) - Close out project (Jul 24)	$2,000,000
Apanui Linear Park	Construction	Three Waters	- Construction started - Boardwalk component has been removed due to community feedback	- Complete construction end of May 24 - Planting of vegetation completed June-July 24	$1,956,850
LR341 - LRI - Landing Road RAB	Construction	Transport	- Finished construction	- Close out project (May 24) Note : Potential cultural sculptor / similar potentially being delivered in June 24.	$1,900,001
LR341 - RTZ - Smith to Walker	Construction	Transport	- Construction - On track	- Close out project (May 24)	$1,900,000
SPR216 Bridge Renewals (Ruatahuna Rd bridge 164 replacement)	Construction	Transport	- Design peer review complete - no issues identified. - Temporary bridge in place	- Demolition old bridge (May/ Jun 24) - Start construction new bridge (Jun-Dec24) Note : Delay of 6 months, collaborative approach timeframe not included in original schedule	$1,758,273

Primary	Phase	Department	Activities completed last quarter	Activities planned next quarter	Revised Budget 23_24
Plains W Backflow Preventors	Procurement	Three Waters	- Gathering feedback on policy document from public - Initiated procurement	- Complete procurement Note : slight delay as a result of community feedback. Now have clear plan in place for delivery & carry forward of financials wil apply.	$1,274,153
Whakatane WWTP Upgrade	Procurement	Three Waters	- Aerators procurement stage completed - Compile list of critical spares for step screen complete.	- Install Aerators June 24 Note : Scope project changed, project rebaseline underway.	$1,157,287
OtumahiW StoragePipeL Rd WMain	Procurement	Three Waters	- Finalising procurement activities	- Complete procurement activities - pipe ordered Note : Project delay of 3 months, Pipe to be delivered in Aug 24. Carry forward of funds applied.	$1,000,000
Project Type **Other Significant Projects (Over $250k)**					
LR212 Resurfacing-Chipseal	Construction	Transport	- Finished construction	- Close out project (May 24)	$2,620,000
LR214 Pavement Rehab	Construction	Transport	- Construction - On track	- Complete Construction activities (Apr 24)	$1,285,284
BOF - Edge to Thorn Cycle Trail	Design / Consent	Transport	- Design Stage 1 complete	- Procurement Stage 1 (May) - Initiate construction (Jun) Note : Delayed 50% construction into next FY.	$898,110
EQ Sewer Network Renewals	Construction	Three Waters	- Construction started	- Complete majority of construction - end Jun 24, minor works in Jul 24	$882,401
WHK SW - Pipe Upgrades	Design / Consent	Three Waters	- Design complete	- Design approval - Procurement - Initiate construction (plan to complete 60-70% in this FY) Note : Schedule delays due to design issues. Clear plan in place for 24/25, some carry forwards will apply.	$881,744

Primary	Phase	Department	Activities completed last quarter	Activities planned next quarter	Revised Budget 23_24
Ruatoki New Water source	Planning	Three Waters	- Engaged maori trust for land access & initiated discussions	- Agreement of approach with TUT (Jun 2024)	$655,005
LR212 Resurfacing- AC	Construction	Transport	- Construction - On track	- Complete Construction activities (May 24) - Close out project (Jun)	$640,602
Large Stanley Road 6.6 Reinstatement	Construction	Transport	- Finished construction	- Close out project (May 24)	$630,284
TCP-Whk Riv Awatapu-CutllerSUP	Deferred/ On Hold	Transport	- Project on hold. New government has changed funding approach. Project added to improvement list.	n/a	$599,949
Ferry Road WW Rising main replacement	Procurement	Three Waters	- Additional budget sought to complete procurement - Procurement completed (Mar 24) - Contract Awarded - Work commenced April, James St rising main installed, Henderson St underway. Gravity connection to manhole complete. Sheet piling underway	- Work expected to be completed July 2024	$579,887
WHK WW Discharge Resource Consent	Planning	Three Waters	- Continue high level discussions with Ngati Awa	- Continue high level discussions with Ngati Awa	$391,370
OHOPE SW - Upgrades	Procurement	Three Waters	- Options analysis received from contractor - Draft design for concrete mass block wall complete - Order for concrete blocks placed with 70% delivered	- Issue of PS1 - Complete 80% construction, plan to complete in mid Jul 24	$311,978
Muru WW Discharge Resource Consents	Planning	Three Waters	- Progress discussions with Ngāti manawa	- Progress discussions with Ngāti manawa	$264,849

3.1.3. All Projects – RAG (Red/Amber/Green) Status

For each capital project that is being delivered through the Transportation or Three Waters teams, we have assessed each project to understand the status of the following key components of the project:

- Project scope
- Schedule
- Finances
- Risk

An assessment was carried out to determine the status of key components of successful project delivery and a Red / Amber / Green status was assigned. This review is carried out monthly and updated monthly by activity managers and the General Manager as appropriate.

The Red / Amber / Green assessment uses the following criteria:

Red	**Significant issues / No plan in place**
Amber	Significant issues – plan in place to address, or Moderate issues which are manageable
Green	No issues / Clear plan in place

The RAG Status table (all capital projects for Three Waters) below contains details of RAG status for all capital projects not already covered / discussed within the report to provide overall visibility of how each project is tracking.

3.1.4. Exceptions Report – Red Flags

As highlighted through the RAG Status report, there are some projects which require additional focus in order to get the projects back on track for successful delivery. Table 2 (below) contains details of the proposed 'Go to Green' plans for all red flags identified.

3.1.5. Table 2: Exceptions Report (Red Flag Status), including proposed 'Go to Green' plan

Primary	Department	Phase	Revised Budget 23_24	Scope	Schedule	Finance	Risk	Go to Green Plan : GM Report
Ruatoki New Water source	Three Waters	Planning	$655,005	Amber	Red	Red	Red	Agreement of approach with TUT (Jun 2024)
Keepa Road Improvements	Transport	Planning	$4,023,257	Red	Red	Red	Amber	Agree approach - land use options (Jul 24)
BOF - Edge to Thorn Cycle Trail	Transport	Design / Consent	$898,110	Green	Red	Red	Amber	Complete land owner discussions (Jul 24)
TCP-SH30 Shaw Rd to Bridge SUP	Transport	Deferred/ On Hold	$2,599,779	Green	Red	Green	Red	None - project on hold. New government has changed funding approach.
TCP-Whk Riv Awatapu-CutllerSUP	Transport	Deferred/ On Hold	$599,949	Green	Red	Green	Red	None - project on hold. New government has changed funding approach.

Note : The following project has been added to this list since last month, details below.

BOF – Edge to Thorn Cycle Trail

This schedule has been impacted by discussions with adjacent landowners and survey that has identified requirement for land purchases. Landowner discussions are ongoing, once concluded we will be able to re-evaluate the potential risks and look at where cost savings can be found to meet the budget. The re-baselining of the schedule is required and needs to be aligned with July 2027 deadline for BOF spending. Land purchase risks and public perception risks mean an alternative alignment may be required which has introduced a significant budget risk for Section 2 of the project.

3.1.6. Completed Projects / Close out Projects

See below for a list of completed projects, this shows progress of completed projects through the year, and contains (where relevant) commentary around learnings, which need to be considered for future projects.

Primary	Phase
Department **Airport**	
Runway Renewals	Complete
Department **Port and Harbour**	
Wairaka Park Harbour Improveme	Complete
Department **Three Waters**	
EQ Water Tele/Scada Monitoring Equipment	Complete
Whaktane Water Treatment plant upgrade	Complete
Whk Cond & Improv - Reservoirs	Complete
Taneatua WTP Access Track	Complete
Edge SW - Stormwater Study	Complete
Te Mahoe SewageTreatment Plant - Expenditure & Income	Complete
MURU WW Oxidation Pond Fencing	Complete
3WR30 WHK W Renew/Upgrades - Matata WTP-Awakaponga Upgrade. 2023-24 project	Complete
Department **Transport**	
Blueberry Curves RD Safety Imp	Complete
Galatea Road Reinstatement	Complete
Nov 22 Herepuru Permanent Rein	Complete
LR341 - LRI - Matahi Road Drai	Complete
LR341 LC/LR Kohi PT Rd SS Extn	Complete
LR341 - W&C - College Road	Complete
LR341 - W&C - Salonika/Crete/G	Complete
LR341 - RTZ - Speed Management	Complete
SPR341 LC/LR Walk & Cycle Imp	Complete
NFA Seal Extensions (Seal Extensions - Year 2 & 3 (Matata causeway / end of Hallet Road))	Complete

3.1.7. RAG Status (All Capital projects for 3 Waters & Transport)

Primary	Phase	Scope	Schedule	Finance	Risk	Revised Budget 23_24
Department **Three Waters**						
Otumahi Water Storage	Construction	Green	Green	Amber	Green	$5,483,193
Hinemoa SW PS Replace	Procurement	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	$4,304,899
Matata Wastewater Scheme	Planning	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	$3,701,786
EQ Water Network Renewals	Construction	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	$2,522,341
Murupara Treatment Upgrades	Planning	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	$2,432,527
Apanui Linear Park	Construction	Green	Amber	Green	Green	$1,956,850
Plains W Backflow Preventors	Procurement	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	$1,274,153
Whakatane WWTP Upgrade	Procurement	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	$1,157,287
OtumahiW StoragePipeL Rd WMain	Procurement	Green	Green	Amber	Green	$1,000,000
EQ Sewer Network Renewals	Construction	Green	Amber	Green	Green	$882,401
WHK SW - Pipe Upgrades	Design / Consent	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	$881,744
Ferry Road WW Rising main replacement	Procurement	Green	Green	Green	Amber	$579,887
WHK WW Discharge Resource Consent	Planning	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	$391,370
OHOPE SW - Upgrades	Procurement	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	$311,978
Muru WW Discharge Resource Consents	Planning					$264,849
3WR1 Headworks - Otumahi 2nd	Construction	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	$247,692
Equalised W PS renewals	Procurement	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green	$229,231
Matata water meters	Construction	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	$208,330
SW 7 Capt Uprd from Compre MGM	Construction	Amber	Green	Amber	Green	$189,465
WHK W model & install calib - Capital expenditure	Design / Consent	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	$117,411
Tane WW Dischrg Rsrce Consents	Planning	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	$111,820
WW Model Network Updates	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$82,835
Taneatua Comprehensive SW Consent and Upgrades	Planning	Green	Green	Green	Green	$72,683
Muru WW monitor renewal RC	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$27,955
TANE WW monitor renewal RC	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$16,773
EQ Water WTP Minor Equip Renewals	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$16,773
EDG WW - Monitor WW discharge	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$16,773
Muru WW Asset cond & pipe samp	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$10,290
Department **Transport**						
SPR341 LC/LR Improv - Structur (SPR Guard rails (Te Whāiti rd / Waikaremoana / Ruatahuna)	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$4,499,358
LR212 Resurfacing-Chipseal	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$2,620,000
LR341 - LRI - Peace Street Dra	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$2,000,000
LR341 - LRI - Landing Road RAB	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$1,900,001
LR341 - RTZ - Smith to Walker	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$1,900,000
SPR216 Bridge Renewals (Ruatahuna Rd bridge 164 replacement)	Construction	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	$1,758,273
LR214 Pavement Rehab	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$1,285,284
LR212 Resurfacing- AC	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$640,602
Large Stanley Road 6.6 Reinstatement	Construction	Green	Green	Green	Green	$630,284

4. Airport Fees and Charges

Changes to Airport Fees and Charges have been an agenda item in the recent Airport Users Group Meetings and are generally accepted by the group. Some formal submissions on the matter have also been made as part of the Long Term Plan submissions process. The Final Pricing Proposal has now been sent to the Ministry of Transport (MoT) for review before the Minister is asked to consider this application. It is envisioned that these fees and charges will be implemented from the 1st of July 2024. Council are now working with Automated Intelligent Movement Monitoring (AIMM) to ensure the admin systems for processing the new fees and charges, are robust and seamless.

5. Shapley Place/Commerce St intersection

At the 15 February 2024 Infrastructure and Planning Committee meeting an amended resolution was made to "Further monitor Shapley / Commerce Street intersection and engage with local businesses on proposed solutions". Staff have since evaluated further information including the recorded crash history at the intersection and parking demand survey data.

This information shows there has been four reported crashes at this intersection in the past ten years. Three related to turning movements at the intersection and of those, one included a minor injury. This indicates there is a minor issue at this intersection, but does not warrant extensive investment.

A parking demand survey was also undertaken within 100m in each direction from Shapley Place intersection. This showed the proposed number of reduced car parks would be able to be accommodated during peak parking times, but with no additional capacity during those peak times. The peak parking demand was 88%. The reduction of 5 car parks is 12%. The average parking demand was 67%, indicating that most of the time, the reduction in car parks would have been easily accommodated.

Following review of this further information the Transport Team intend to make no changes to the intersection layout for the foreseeable future. The team will evaluate any further feedback provided by the nearby businesses, and will continue to monitor the intersection.

6. Three Waters Reform – Local Water Done Well

With the new Government comes a new direction and their focus on a local water done well plan. We are working with local authorities and have provided some information for financial modelling. Workshops and correspondence are ongoing and we will continue to keep you updated as things progress.

7. Whakatāne wastewater treatment plant: Pond desludging

Kiwiwaste have been engaged to undertake desludging in the final pond at the Whakatāne wastewater treatment plant. This is a response to some operational issues where ragging was blocking the outfall pumps. The work involves dredging sludge from the bed of the pond in the vicinity of the outfall pump intake, processing this with the use of polymers/binders, dewatering through a belt press and then carting the solid material to the worm farm facility in Kawerau. Over the past month, approximately 150 tonnes of dewatered sludge has been removed. This phase will be completed by the start of June.

The belt press in operation at the Whakatāne wastewater treatment plant

6.2 Burma Rd Closed Landfill, use of Closed Landfill Provisions for Proposed Works

To:	**Infrastructure and Planning Committee**
Date:	**Thursday, 30 May 2024**
Author:	**N Clarke / Manager Solid Waste**
Authoriser:	**B Gray / General Manager Infrastructure**
Reference:	**A26050839**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

The purpose of this report is to provide the Infrastructure and Planning Committee with an update on the works required to upgrade the leachate and stormwater controls at the Burma Rd Closed Landfill and the need to use Closed Landfill Provision Reserves to fund these works.

The report provides an overview of previous and future works with estimated costings.

2. Recommendation - *Tohutohu akiaki*

THAT the "*Burma Rd Closed Landfill, use of Closed Landfill Provisions for Proposed Works"* report be received.

3. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

The Whakatāne Burma Road landfill closed in 2009 and is now subject to three resource consents and on-going monitoring. The landfill occupies land owned by Ngāti Awa Group Holdings Ltd and Council pays an on-going lease of $31,500 exc.GST to occupy the landfill for ongoing maintenance and compliance.

Extreme weather conditions have resulted in several significant non-compliance issues at this landfill. As a result, significant remediation works have been undertaken over the last 5 years including but not limited to:

2018/19

- Landfill cap refaced at the toe of the old landfill due to a slip.
- Additional fencing installed after a gas plume was observed when other new fencing was being put in. Whilst the plume was a one-off incident and not within the landfill footprint, this area is now subject to gas monitoring.

2022/23

- Works to stabilise and recap the eroded slopes adjacent to the pump station and north of the leachate pond.
- Isolated leachate breakouts on the western slope and south of the leachate pond. Installed concrete sealed sumps from each of the breakouts and trenched to the leachate collection system.
- Installed new fencing to exclude stock from the leachate break-outs on the western slope
- Upgraded on-site track/roadway.
- Re-established surface drain to the north of the leachate pond, covered with geotextile cloth and rock.
- Upgraded stormwater flow management on the western edge of the landfill.

2023/24

- Improved stormwater drainage, increased capacity of drains to the north and east of the leachate pond, redirected drainage adjacent to access track South of the leachate pond.
- Upgraded stabilisation works on slopes to the north and east of the leachate pond.
- Maintenance work on leachate pond, removal of sludge.
- Removal of trees on slopes.
- New and upgraded fencing around full site.

In August 2022 and September 2023, the leachate pond overflowed and discharged to the stormwater pond and a local stream. Council received Abatement Notices from the Regional Council for both events.

As a result of these events and unplanned remediation works required to maintain environmental compliance, council has spent the following on responsive works at the closed Burma Rd Landfill:

- 2019 - $105,000
- 2023 - $256,000
- 2024 - $240,000 (to date)

4. Issue/subject - *Kaupapa*

Council's resource consents for Burma Road Closed Landfill extend up to 2040, but it is likely they will need renewing past that date. The recent works required to upgrade the infrastructure, respond to weather events and leachate overflows indicates that the current arrangements are not suitable long term to ensure compliance with resource consents and management of the landfill.

Council engineers have reviewed the current stormwater and leachate control systems and engaged WM Consulting to also review these and make recommendations for improvements, compliance with resource consents and the longevity of the infrastructure. This has resulted in the proposals outlined in "Appendix 1: Leachate Control System Upgrade, Report on Proposals" and "Appendix 2: Burma Rd Leachate Pond Works" drawing.

Based on the investigations into the limitations of the existing system, the improvements are expected to give a five-fold improvement in resisting overflow from rainfall events and will reduce overflow volume by approximately 75%. When overflow to the stormwater pond occurs, dilution rates will

extend from the current factor of times thirty, to in excess of times one hundred. The findings revealed that leachate flow rate and times of flow are not only based on a specific rainfall event, but also on the degree of saturation in the ground/old landfill mass at the time of the rainfall occurrence.

The rate of leachate discharge to the sewer via the proposed new pumping system, will be more than double the existing, and will be to the maximum allowable without causing downstream overloading to the Whakatāne sewer.

The proposed works will firstly require agreement from the Regional Council and may require changes to current consents. Once approval has been obtained from the Regional Council, we will then seek approval from Ngāti Awa Group Holdings Ltd as the landowner, before commencing works.

5. Options analysis - *Ngā Kōwhiringa*

No options have been identified relating to the matters of this report.

6. Significance and Engagement Assessment - *Aromatawai Pāhekoheko*

The decisions and matters of this report are assessed to be of low significance, in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

7. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro*

7.1. Financial/budget considerations

The estimated costs for these works are $805,000. Council currently holds $3,400,000. in its Closed Landfill Provisions and will access these reserves to fund the works.

7.2. Strategic alignment

No inconsistencies with any of the Council's policies or plans have been identified in relation to this report.

7.3. Climate change assessment

Council's Waste and Circular Economies Action Plan includes the action; "Identify at risk and vulnerable waste infrastructure susceptible to various climate change projections (including closed landfills)".

NIWA's 'Climate Change projections and impacts for the Bay of Plenty Region Report', 2019 states: "*There is good evidence that storms originating from the sub-tropics in the summer that impact on the Bay of Plenty have more intense circulation that is likely to lead to stronger winds, greater storm surge and higher rainfall accumulations*."

Much of the work outlined in Section 3 above has been a result of storm events and the proposed works outlined in this report will help to mitigate predicted future climate change effects.

Based on this climate change assessment, the decisions and matters of this report are assessed to have moderate climate change implications and considerations, in accordance with the Council's Climate Change Principles.

7.4. Risks

There is a risk that should an extreme storm event occur, or the current leachate infrastructure fail before the proposed works have been completed, this could result in a discharge of leachate to the environment. As a result of past recent incidents, Council have mitigated this risk by improving the monitoring of the leachate control system.

Attached to this report:

- Appendix 1: Leachate Control System Upgrade, Report on Proposals
- Appendix 2: Burma Rd Leachate Pond Works

6.2.1 Appendix 1: Leachate Control System Upgrade, Report on Proposals

Burma Road Closed Landfill

Leachate Control System Upgrade

TO: *Bevan Gray, Nigel Clark*
FROM: *Jim Finlay*
DATE: ***09.04.2024***

File ref A 2647595

Purpose of Memorandum

This report summarises the works proposed to upgrade the leachate system at the closed Burma Road landfill. The proposals were developed following the presentation of the initial review in a December 2023 report and the subsequent investigations and discussions which followed.

Summary Observations from Investigation

The investigations and discussions confirm that:

- At times of excessive rainfall or prolonged wet weather, the leachate discharge from the landfill can increase markedly from rainfall infiltration; and
- Together with unconfined surface runoff of stormwater during rainfall events, these circumstances can lead to leachate overflow into the headwaters of the Wairere Stream.
- The existing maximum leachate discharge flow rate into the receiving sewer should not exceed 10 litres /second. To exceed this amount could at times result in sewage overflow in the residential and or the commercial area of the township.
- The performance of the current discharge system indicates peak rate of flow is 5.5 litres per second, however this decays to less than 2.5 litres/second between maintenance intervals. Over the past 3 years leachate inflows of 140 litres per second have been recorded (note this excludes stormwater ingress) with flow continuing for prolonged periods after rainfall has ceased.

OBJECTIVE: DATE: REF:

- The existing leachate storage pond volume is approximately 385 cu m. By installing a wall to maximise a capture area over the flat surface surrounding the pond, a storage volume of 2000 cu m can be achieved.

Proposed Works

These are described on the attached drawing: Burma Leachate Pond Works-Warren McKenzie Consulting Ltd, 154.02 and the attached schedule and order of works document.

In summary the works proposed are:

- Prevention of overland flow of stormwater from entering the leachate capture system. This will be achieved by constructing a wall around the capture area. Steel sheet piling has been purchased to construct this wall. This will be driven around the perimeter of the level ground surrounding the leachate pond with the added benefit of maximising the leachate capture area. This type of wall also eliminates the need to excavate/expose and then dispose of landfill waste and minimises the contact with hazardous material that would otherwise occur with alternative structure types.
- Renew the underground leachate collection system. The existing system is blocked with leachate solids and a new system will include cleaning ports for regular flushing.
- Install a new lined leachate pond above the existing one, with the new leachate collection system extending between the two to a collection system west of the pond.
- Installation of a new leachate pump that will pump initially from a new leachate collection sump, with both located outside the leachate collection capture area. The existing pump sump will remain within the capture area as a collector for the existing direct leachate discharge to that sump.
- The new sump will receive the existing leachate from the old sump and, also from the leachate pond when inflow of leachate exceeds the pump flow rate. This sump will include an outlet to the stormwater pond which is designed to allow overflow when peak flow exceeds the storage capacity of the capture area. This discharge system will include a flow meter so volume of overflow will be recorded.
- The new work will require approximately 275 m of new pipelay, the shifting of the overhead power line to service the new pump location, relocation of the site access track west of the leachate capture area and general overlay of running course aggregate over the completed work site.

Works Completed to date

Immediate action previously agreed to date, which give better control of overland flow are now completed. These were:

- The rework of the drainage swale at the lower face of the landfill, to widen and raise the sides to provide greater capacity. This swale crosses south to north below the toe of the landfill face and then extends around the northern side of the pond.
- 1.2 Relocation and installation of a larger capacity culvert which takes flow from the hillside open drain to the current location of the temporary access west of the leachate pond. This serves then to divert flow to the stormwater pond beyond the leachate pond.

Conclusion

The proposed works have been designed to overcome the identified failings of the existing leachate management system. The main mitigations will be:

- The stormwater overflows into the leachate capture area will be eliminated.
- The capture volume capacity for temporary storage of leachate will be increased 5-fold.
- The new pump specification provides an improved type for managing the leachate characteristics. The relocation will give provision for positive suction head compared to the existing pump which has to lift leachate approximately 3-4 m then to project it into the discharge pipe. The variable speed drive system will enable boost flow rates for moving air locks in the rising main.
- The new leachate sump will eliminate the highly aerated leachate that exists in the existing sump and will provide the ability to centralise and record overflow to the stormwater pond.
- The new underground leachate collection system will be captured and directed to the new leachate sump. The larger diameter and smooth orifice surface will reduce the problem of solids build up and cleaning ports will enable regular flushing.
- The new pond liner is necessary partly to allow installation of the new underground leachate system and due to the health and safety hazards with the existing liner, the base of which is supporting gas and liquid.

Jim Finlay

Team Leader Capital Works

A2647595

OBJECTIVE: DATE: REF:

6.2.2 Appendix 2 Burma Road Leachate Pond Works

WHAKATĀNE District Council
Kia Whakatāne au i ahau

Warren McKenzie CONSULTING LTD
SERVICE I QUALITY I INTEGRITY

BURMA LEACHATE POND WORKS

PRELIMINARY DESIGN DRAWINGS

DRAWING LIST			
NO.	NAME	REV	DATE
00	DRAWING LIST AND LOCALITY PLAN	A	APR 24
01	DESIGN BASIS	A	APR 24
02	PLAN	A	APR 24
03	OVERFLOW WEIR	A	APR 24

SITE PHOTOS

6.2.2 Appendix 2 Burma Road Leachate Pond Works(Cont.)

DESIGN FLOW

1. A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE OVERFLOW EVENTS WAS UNDERTAKEN IN LATE 2023 / EARLY 2024. THIS WORK IS DESCRIBED IN A LETTER REPORT ENTITLED *BURMA ROAD LANDFILL LEACHATE POND AND PUMP STATION: ANALYSIS OF OVERFLOWS (08/02/2024).* THE KEY FINDINGS FROM THIS WORK WERE AS FOLLOWS:
   - 1.1. DIRECT STORMWATER INGRESS IS OCCURRING WITH FLOW RATES IN EXCESS OF 500 L/s BEING EXPERIENCED AT TIMES. THIS APPEARS TO BE A COMBINATION OF BOTH OVERLAND FLOW, AND POSSIBLE INTERCONNECTION WITH STORMWATER DRAINAGE.
   - 1.2. LEACHATE INFLOWS (IN THE ABSENCE OF RAINFALL) HAVE BEEN CALCULATED TO BE IN THE ORDER OF 100 L/s AT TIMES. ONLY THE DATA FROM THE START OF EACH EVENT WAS USEFUL FOR ANALYSIS AND AS SUCH LEACHATE FLOWS COULD BE HIGHER THAN THIS.
   - 1.3. "HIGH-TIDE" MARKS AT THE SITE ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE SCALE OF OVERFLOWS CALCULATED, SUGGESTING THE POND IS OVERFLOWING AT A RATE OF >200 L/s AT TIMES.
   - 1.4. THE DURATION OF SOME OF THE LEACHATE OVERFLOW EVENTS SUGGEST THE OVERFLOW VOLUME MAY BE SIGNIFICANT ('000'S M^3).
2. WDC HAVE CONFIRMED (AS OF EARLY 2024) THAT ALL FLOWS ENTER THE POND VIA THE SINGLE DN300 CONCRETE PIPE. THEORETICAL PEAK FLOWS FOR THIS SINGLE INLET PIPEWORK (SURCHARGED TO 111.81mRL, THE TOP OF THE INLET MANHOLE) ARE AS FOLLOWS:
   - 2.1. 360 L/s WITH THE OUTLET (IN THE EXISTING PUMP STATION WET WELL) UNSUBMERGED. I.E. UNRESTRICTED FLOW.
   - 2.2. 310 L/s WITH THE PUMP STATION WET WELL OVERFLOWING.
   - 2.3. 180 L/s WITH THE PROPOSED SHEET PILED AREA FLOODED TO 111.0 mRL (TOP OF SHEET PILING). THIS IS THE PEAK THEORETICAL FLOW THAT CAN REACH THE SITE JUST PRIOR TO OVERFLOW TO THE ENVIRONMENT.
3. A DESIGN FLOW OF 240 L/s HAS BEEN SELECTED FOR THE PROPOSED WORKS. THIS IS GREATER THAN THE 180 L/s TO ALLOW FOR ANY GROUNDWATER INFLOW / DIRECT RAINFALL AND PROVIDE A SAFETY FACTOR FOR DESIGN.

STORAGE

4. SHEET PILING HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY WDC TO CREATE A CUT-OFF WALL AROUND THE POND. THIS WILL ENSURE ANY (AND ALL) OVERLAND STORMWATER FLOWS ARE DIRECTED AROUND THE POND.
5. A SECONDARY PURPOSE OF THIS SHEET PILING IS TO CREATE ADDITIONAL STORAGE VOLUME FOR THE LEACHATE POND. THE ADDITIONAL STORAGE IS IN THE ORDER OF 1,500 M^3. THE RELINED POND VOLUME IS IN THE ORDER OF 400 M^3, PROVIDING A COMBINED VOLUME OF ≈1,900 M^3.
6. THE WESTERN (DOWNHILL) FACE OF THE SHEET PILING IS LEFT OPEN TO ALLOW FOR POSSIBLE POND RECONSTRUCTION IN FUTURE (ONCE THE OVERFLOW VOLUMES ARE BETTER UNDERSTOOD). AN EARTH BUND WILL PROVIDE CONTAINMENT ON THIS SIDE.

PIPEWORKS

7. INCOMING FLOWS WILL BE CONVEYED AROUND THE LEACHATE POND TO AN OVERSIZED DN2550 MANHOLE. THIS ACTS AS A SINGLE POINT FOR MANAGING FLOW TO/FROM THE POND, TO THE PUMP STATION, AND ANY ENVIRONMENTAL OVERFLOW.
8. THIS APPROACH DIRECTS FLOW FIRSTLY TO THE PUMP STATION BEFORE EXCESS FLOW IS DIRECTED TO THE LEACHATE POND AT A HIGH LEVEL. THIS AIMS TO ACCUMULATE SOLIDS IN THE DN2550 MANHOLE (RATHER THAN THE LINED POND), CONCENTRATING MAINTENANCE EFFORTS IN A SINGLE LOCATION.
9. THE PROPOSED DN375 UPVC PIPEWORK WILL ENSURE FLOW ENTERS THE POND IN A CONTROLLED MANNER (VIA PIPEWORK). IT ALSO PROVIDES SUITABLE CAPACITY TO CONVEY THE DESIGN FLOW TO THE OVERFLOW POINT WITH ACCEPTABLE HEAD LOSSES.
10. A MANHOLE RISER IS ADDED TO THE EXISTING WET WELL TO REDUCE OVERFLOW FROM THIS LOCATION IN HIGH FLOW CONDITIONS. OVERFLOW FROM THIS RISER (INTO THE SHEET PILED AREA) IS EXPECTED IN LARGER OVERFLOW EVENTS (ONCE THE POND IS FULL).
11. THE DEPTH OF THE DN2550 MANHOLE (6.5 m) IS DICTATED BY THE NEED TO ENSURE GRADE FROM THE PROPOSED UNDER-DRAINAGE.
12. THE DN375 PIPEWORK MAKES USE OF THE DN2550 MANHOLE DEPTH MAXIMISING GRADES / VELOCITIES TO MINIMISE SEDIMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE EFFORT.
13. A LOW LEVEL RETURN PIPE (WITH CHECK VALVE) WILL RETURN FLOW FROM THE POND TO THE PUMPING SYSTEM WHEN OPERATIONAL LEVELS ALLOW.

PUMP STATION AND RISING MAIN

14. THE PROPOSED HEIGHT OF THE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SYSTEM (TO 111.0 mRL) IS EXPECTED TO RESULT IN OCCASIONAL FLOODING OF THE EXISTING LEACHATE PUMP STATION (AND ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL SYSTEM).THIS PUMP STATION ALSO HAS ONGOING OPERATIONAL ISSUES. TO ALLEVIATE BOTH ISSUES THE PUMP STATION WILL BE RELOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE SHEET PILED AREA.
15. THIS POSITIONING ENABLES A DRY MOUNTED PUMP TO BE INSTALLED AT A LOWER ELEVATION. THIS PROVIDES BETTER PUMPING CONDITIONS AND ENABLES A MORE RELIABLE (POSITIVE DISPLACEMENT PUMP) TO BE INSTALLED. THIS ARRANGEMENT PROVIDES THE OPTIMUM LONG TERM PUMPING ARRANGEMENT AT THE SITE.
16. THE PUMP WOULD BE INSTALLED AT AN EVEN LOWER ELEVATION IF POSSIBLE (TO PROVIDE A FLOODED PUMP SUCTION) BUT THIS BECOMES CONSTRAINED BY POSSIBLE FLOODING FROM DOWNSTREAM CONDITIONS (I.E. OVERTOPPING OF THE DOWNSTREAM STORWMATER POND).
17. DETAILS OF THE RISING MAIN ARE INCONSISTENT AND A VARIETY OF SOURCES APPEAR TO CONFIRM A COMBINATION OF 90mm AND 110mm OD PE PIPEWORK. 90mm OD PE PIPEWORK IS EVIDENT AT THE START OF THE RISING MAIN WHICH WILL BE REPLACED WITH 110mm OD PE PIPEWORK.
18. THE RISING MAIN HAS VARIOUS HIGH POINTS AND NO AIR VALVES ARE EVIDENT. THE STEEPEST DOWNHILL SECTION OF THE RISING MAIN IS APPROXIMATLEY 18% GRADE (BASED ON GROUND LEVEL CONTOURS). TO ENSURE ANY ENTRAINED AIR IS CONVEYED THROUGHOUT THIS SECTION (ASSUMING A 110mm OD PE PIPE) REQUIRES A MINIMUM PUMPED FLOW OF 5.0 L/s.
19. IN A SIMILAR MANNER A PUMPED FLOW OF 5.0 L/s IS ALSO EXPECTED TO SHIFT MOBILE SEDIMENTS THROUGH THE RISING MAIN.
20. TO MINIMISE THE RISK OF OVERFLOW THERE IS A BENEFIT TO MAXIMISE THE FLOW PUMPED FROM THE SITE. HOWEVER, THIS IS RESTRICTED BY:
   - 20.1. A MAXIMUM OPERATING PRESSURE IN THE RISING MAIN. A DUTY POINT OF UP TO 7.5 L/s AT ≈83m HEAD IS CONSIDERED SUITABLE IN THE ABSENCE OF ADDITIONAL RISING MAIN INFORMATION.
   - 20.2. THE RECEIVING GRAVITY SEWER HAS A FULL PIPE CAPACITY OF 11 L/s WITH A CALCULATED PEAK WET WEATHER FLOW OF 19 L/s. THIS SUGGESTS THE RECEIVING SYSTEM IS ALREADY RUNNING AT CAPACITY WITH LIMITED ABILITY TO INCREASE PUMPED FLOW FROM THE BURMA LEACHATE PUMP STATION.
21. TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY, THE PUMP STATION DUTY HAS BEEN SET 7.5 L/s AT ≈83m HEAD BUT OPERATION ON VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE WILL ALLOW REFINEMENT OF THE OPERATING FLOW AT SYSTEM COMMISSIONING.

SYSTEM OPERATION

22. THERE ARE FIVE STAGES OF OPERATION:
   - 22.1. REGULAR OPERATION. THE PUMP STATION KEEPS UP WITH INCOMING FLOW THROUGH PRIMARY STORAGE IN PIPES AND MANHOLES. THE LEACHATE POND WATER LEVEL REMAINS AT THE LEVEL OF THE LOW LEVEL RETURN PIPE.
   - 22.2. POND CONTAINMENT. THE LEACHATE INFLOW EXCEEDS THE PUMPING RATE AND THE PRIMARY STORAGE IS OVERWHELMED. THE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS AT A HIGH LEVEL TO THE LEACHATE POND.
   - 22.3. SHEET-PILING CONTAINMENT. THE LEACHATE INFLOW CONTINUES TO EXCEED THE PUMPING RATE FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD AND THE LEACHATE POND IS COMPLETELY FILLED. THE SYSTEM CONTINUES TO FILL THE SURROUNDING SHEET PILED / EARTH BUND CONTAINMENT SYSTEM.
   - 22.4. OVERFLOW. THE SYSTEM IS OVERWHELMED AND OVERFLOW OCCURS AT THE ENGINEERED OVERFLOW POINT. THE RATE AND VOLUME OF OVERFLOW IS MEASURED.
   - 22.5. RECOVERY. THE LEACHATE INFLOW REDUCES BELOW THE PUMPING RATE AND THE PUMP STATION IS ABLE TO DRAW DOWN THE STORED LEACHATE UNTIL IT RETURNS TO REGULAR OPERATING LEVELS.

RISK

23. WARREN MCKENZIE CONSULTING LTD HAS NOT UNDERTAKEN DETAILED DESIGN OF ANY WORKS OUTSIDE OF THE PIPED / MANHOLE / OVERFLOW SYSTEM. A CERTAIN LEVEL OF RISK HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY WDC IN THIS MANNER. CONTINUED INVOLVEMENT THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION TO PROVIDE DETAILING IS RECOMMENDED TO REDUCE RISK.
24. A PARTICULAR RISK IS THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE SHEET PILED AREA IS STRUCTURALLY SOUND TO BE FILLED WITH WATER/LEACHATE TO 111.0mRL.
23. THE DESIGN FLOWS ADOPTED ARE BASED ON THE BEST (ALBEIT LIMITED) DATA THAT IS AVAILABLE. THE ASSESSMENT HAS INHERENT UNCERTAINTY AND SO DO THE DESIGN FLOWS.
24. PIPEWORK GRADES HAVE BEEN MAXIMISED TO MINIMISE SEDIMENTATION IN THE SYSTEM (INCLUDING THE SITE UNDER-DRAINAGE). OBSERVATION OF THE EXISTING GRAVITY PIPEWORK SHOWS THAT EVEN WITH WATER VELOCITIES OF >2 m/s WILL NOT SCOUR THE IRON ORGANIC MATERIAL PRESENT. THIS MEANS MANY PARTS OF THE SYSTEM WILL BUILD-UP WITH THIS MATERIAL AND PRO-ACTIVE MAINTENANCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE FULL OPERABILITY.
25. IF THE POND UNDER-DRAINAGE BECOMES BLOCKED, THE POND LINER WILL HAVE TENDENCY TO FLOAT WHICH MAY LEAD TO DAMAGE REQUIRING REPLACEMENT.
26. IN A SIMILAR MANNER, THIS IRON ORGANIC MATERIAL MAY BE DEPOSITING IN THE RISING MAIN. THIS MAY REQUIRE PRO-ACTIVE PIGGING TO ENSURE FULL CAPACITY OF THE PUMP SYSTEM IS ACHIEVED.
27. THERE IS A MINOR RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRIMING OF THE DRY-MOUNTED PUMPS., WHICH MAY TRIGGER OPERATIONAL INPUTS TO REMEDY. THIS RISK HAS BEEN MITIGATED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE THROUGH KEEPING THE PUMP STATION AT THE LOWEST ELEVATION POSSIBLE.

MAINTENANCE INPUTS

28. ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE INPUT IS REQUIRED AT THE SITE TO ENSURE OPTIMAL FUNCTIONALITY:
   - 28.1. ALL GRAVITY PIPEWORK AND UNDER-DRAINAGE SHALL BE JETTED IN A SYSTEMATIC MANNER FROM UPSTREAM TO DOWNSTREAM AT REGULAR INTERVALS (TBC) TO PREVENT THE BUILD-UP OF IRON ORGANIC MATERIAL (AND OTHER SOLIDS).
   - 28.2. IN A SIMILAR MANNER, THE RISING MAIN SHOULD BE PERIODICALLY PIGGED. OBSERVATION OF OPERATING PRESSURE AND FLOW CAN PROVIDE A TRIGGER POINT FOR THESE WORKS.
   - 28.3. THE PUMP STATION SUCTION PIPEWORK SHALL BE JETTED PERIODICALLY.
   - 28.4. ACCUMULATING SOLIDS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE DN2550 MANHOLE (AND THE EXISTING WET WELL) BY SUCKER TRUCK AT A FREQUENCY TO BE CONFIRMED.

A	Issued for Review	Apr 2024
Revision		Date

Designed, Drawn and Approved by Warren McKenzie

Status: FOR REVIEW

Prepared by

Warren McKenzie CONSULTING LTD
SERVICE | QUALITY | INTEGRITY

Prepared for

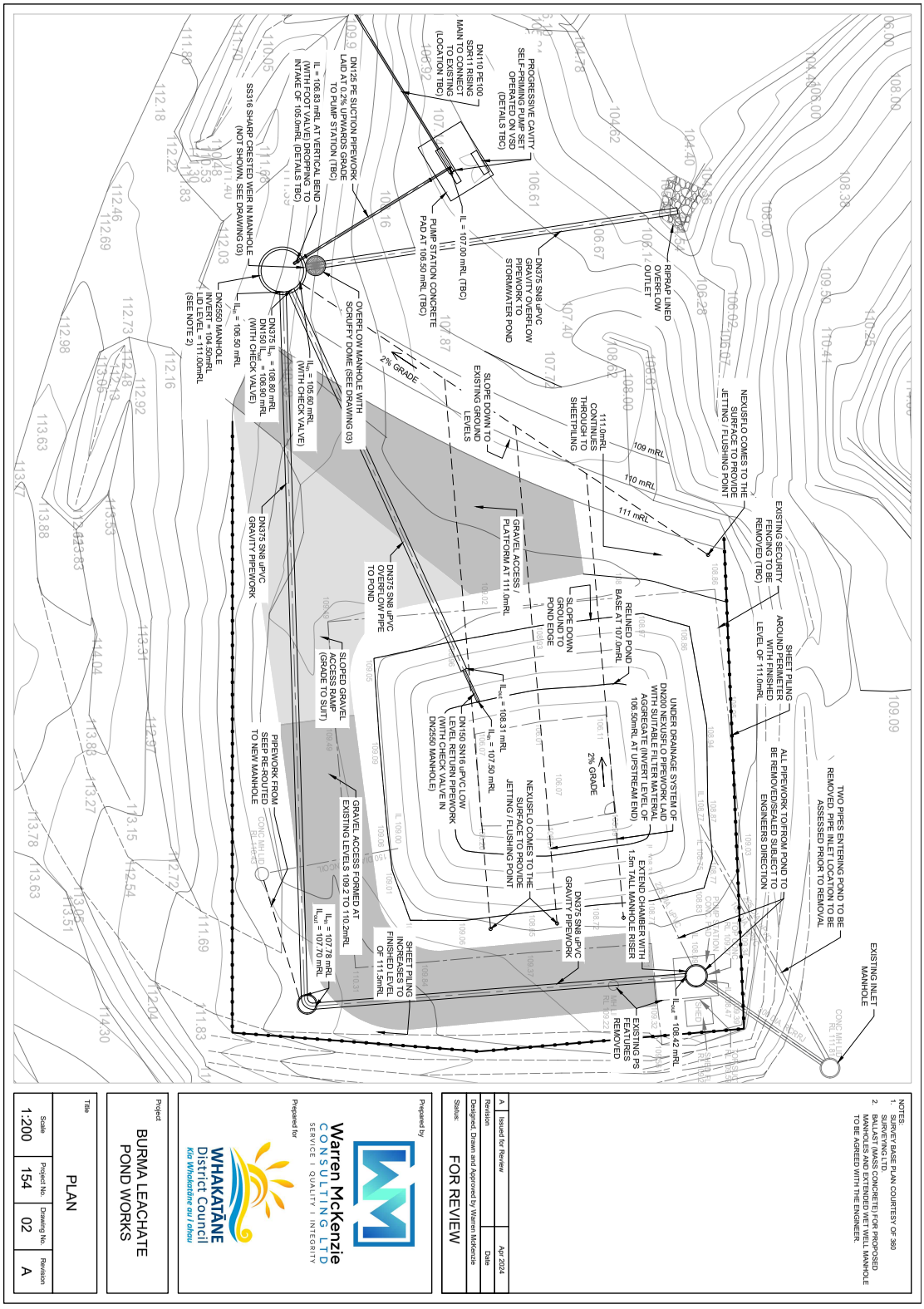
WHAKATĀNE District Council
Kia Whakatāne au i ahau

Project: BURMA LEACHATE POND WORKS

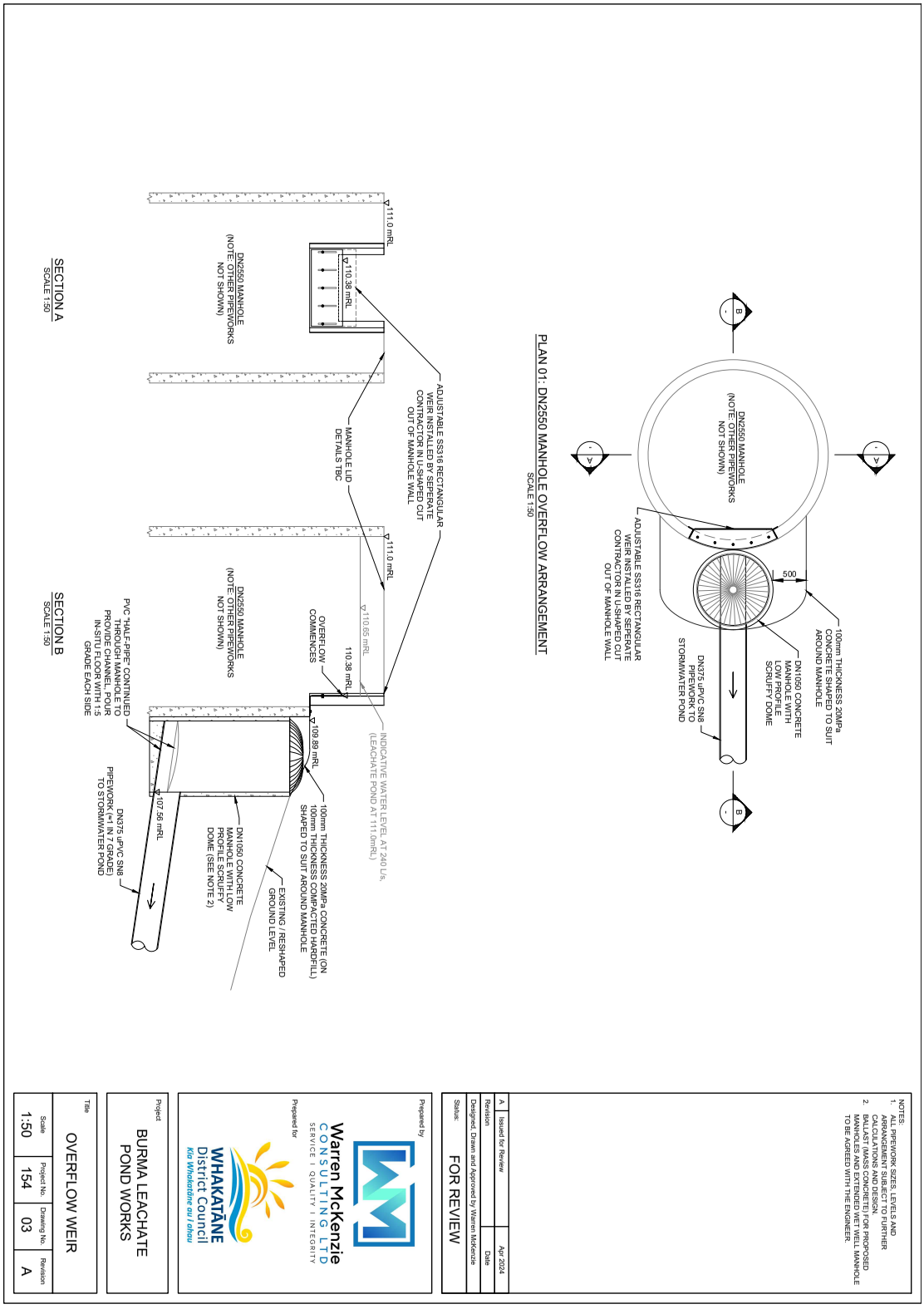
Title: DESIGN BASIS

Scale	Project No.	Drawing No.	Revision
-	154	01	A

6.2.2 Appendix 2 Burma Road Leachate Pond Works(Cont.)



6.2.2 Appendix 2 Burma Road Leachate Pond Works(Cont.)



6.3 Matatā Wastewater Project Update May 2024

To:	**Infrastructure and Planning Committee**
Date:	**Thursday, 30 May 2024**
Author:	**J Joyce / Matatā Wastewater Project Manager**
Authoriser:	**D Bewley / GM Development and Environment Services**
Reference:	**A2664507**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

The purpose of this report is to update the Infrastructure and Planning Committee on the Matatā Wastewater Project.

2. Executive summary - *Whakarāpopototanga*

Matatā currently does not have a reticulated wastewater scheme, which means that individual landowners are reliant on their existing on-site septic tank system arrangements. Monitoring has detected elevated levels of faecal indicator bacteria and nutrients, particularly downstream of Matatā. The likely sources of contamination are the septic tanks within Matatā, which are posing risks to public health and contributing to environmental degradation and poor water quality.

Several significant consequences will persist in the absence of an appropriate wastewater treatment and disposal solution in Matatā. These include environmental and public health risks, as well as the potential for homes to fail to meet relevant standards, potentially rendering them uninhabitable. Both the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Toi Te Ora Public Health have identified key concerns and expectations for mitigation regarding the environmental and public health impacts of the current situation.

The Council has committed to a project for a wastewater solution for Matatā as a matter of priority, implementing the solution as soon as practicably feasible, recognising community, legislative and funding requirements.

3. Recommendation - *Tohutohu akiaki*

THAT the Matatā Wastewater Project Update May 2024 report be received.

4. Co-Design and Project Partnership Approach

The Co-Design Group meet on a monthly basis throughout the project as well as being involved in any technical planning days. The previous co-design hui was held on Monday 25 March 2024 with specific hui in April 2024 to prepare for LTP hearings. The next co-design hui is scheduled for 27 May 2024.

The Co-Design Group includes representatives from the Council, Ngāti Awa hapū, Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihi Trust and Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP) Settlement Trust.

It has also been agreed that the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Toi Te Ora Public Health will support and offer public health and environmental protection advice to the Co-Design Group.

4.1. Te Niaotanga ō Mataatua ō Te Arawa Co-Design Group LTP hearings

The Te Niaotanga ō Mataatua ō Te Arawa Co-Design Group presented to both Whakatāne District Council and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council draft Long Term Plan hearings in May. The BoPRC hearing was a great opportunity for the Co-Design Group to update the regional council elected members on the project and also publicly support Whakatāne DC in their submission to the regional council including the request for funding support for the project.

4.2. Te Niaotanga ō Mataatua ō Te Arawa Co-Design Group report to Council

The Te Niaotanga ō Mataatua ō Te Arawa Co-Design Group are currently preparing to formally report to Council on the Matatā Wastewater Project, to seek direction and endorsement on key decisions including the preferred locations for treatment and disposal and the preferred reticulation system, to inform the resource consent application process.

5. Phase 3

The key workstreams underway in Phase 3 include:

1. Cultural Narrative	Development of a cultural narrative and technical advice, working collaboratively with Matatā iwi and hapū representatives to inform all other technical workstreams. This will include areas, sites and stories of significance, desired outcomes and community benefits, and land development aspirations.
2. Environmental Monitoring Programme	Develop a consistent and robust set of data and information on the current environment and environmental effects in Matatā to support decisions on the Matatā Wastewater Project.
3. Wastewater System Options Analysis	Determine and analyse appropriate wastewater collection system design options for Matatā, including recommendation of preferred option.
4. Land Analysis Review	Identify the preferred site(s) for the treatment and disposal of wastewater for inclusion in the resource consent application.
5. Resource Consent Application	Develop resource consent application including an AEE that is approved and submitted.

5.1. Environmental Monitoring

The environmental monitoring program for the project continues, now focusing on specific sites such as seeps within the town centre and potential land areas designated for treatment and disposal. Findings have revealed heightened levels of nutrients and faecal indicator bacteria downstream of the township in streams and shallow groundwater, which the project team consider to be due to septic tank effluent. The number of surface water monitoring sites has been reduced due to the comprehensive dataset available. Attention is now directed towards compiling a report on the current environmental status and preparing an Assessment of Ecological Effects for the project, which will support a forthcoming resource consent application.

Additional sampling conducted in December 2023 showed increased levels of faecal indicator bacteria and nutrients in shallow groundwater compared to deeper monitoring bores, suggesting the presence of effluent or its movement through preferential pathways. In January 2024, five shallow bores were installed to increase monitoring coverage.

Results from February to April 2024 from two shallow piezometers (PZ1 and PZ3) indicate elevated levels of ammoniacal nitrogen, consistent with typical wastewater discharge levels. To enable a more thorough assessment of shallow groundwater quality, the sampling frequency for these bores has been increased to fortnightly intervals.

5.2. Treatment Plant and Land Disposal Site Update

Discussions with landowners are progressing well with the currently identified properties for a possible land disposal site and location for a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).

6. Business Case

A Business Case outlining the ‘case for investment’ is currently being developed. This will support ongoing funding discussions both internal and external to Council.

The Business Case will form part of the future discussions with Council on next steps for the project.

7. Project Progress

The following table summarises the current project steps and progress to date on identified actions:

6.3 Matatā Wastewater Project Update May 2024(Cont.)

Task	Progress / Recent Actions Taken	Status
Co-Design Partnership Approach (Iwi and Council)	• Co-Design Group huis held monthly. • Co-Design Group hui held in April to prepare for LTP hearings. • Next Co-Design Group hui is scheduled for 27 May 2024.	
Project Phase 1: **Project Set Up**	• Phase 1 complete.	
Project Phase 2: **Review Information and Identify Gaps**	• Phase 2 complete. • Involved completion of two desk top review processes to review relevant past information and data to inform future project phases. The two desk top reviews included 1. Technical engineering and 2. Environmental science perspectives.	
Procure required skillsets and advice	• Specialist skills procured to support the technical project team. These include cultural expertise, technical engineering, environmental science, invertebrate/ecological monitoring and hydrology and groundwater.	
Partner project teams	• Council staff send ongoing updates to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Toi Te Ora Public Health, and the Ministry of Health on project progress. These agencies give both strategic and/or financial support to the project. • Council staff meet ongoing with officers from the compliance and environmental planning team(s) at the BoP Regional Council to share project progress and ensure alignment of processes and legislative requirements.	
Communications and Engagement Programme	• Communications and engagement programme continuing with a mix of written material and community engagement opportunities.	
Project Phase 3: Options Analysis and Resource Consent Application		
Cultural Narrative workstream	• Currently finalising the Cultural Narrative Report, which will also inform the resource consent process if approved.	Report due July 2024
Environmental Monitoring Programme workstream	• In January 2024, five additional shallow bores were installed and monitored commenced in February. • Additional monitoring has commenced at preferred locations for disposal and treatment. • Currently finalising the Environmental Monitoring Programme Report, which will also inform the resource consent process if approved.	Report due July 2024

Wastewater System Options workstream **Land Analysis Review workstream**	• Testing is ongoing at the currently identified possible sites for land disposal, and the treatment plant. Discussions with landowners are underway and ongoing. • Currently finalising the Wastewater Systems Analysis Report and Land Analysis Systems report, both which will also inform the resource consent process if approved.	Reports due July 2024.
Business Case	• Development of the business case has commenced to support ongoing funding discussions both internal and external to Council.	Initial draft due end June 2024.
Resource Consent Application	• This will follow and be informed by the other Phase 3 workstreams.	
Project Phase 4: Resource Consent Approval Process		
	• This will follow and be informed by completion of Phase 3.	
Project Phase 5: Finalise for Detailed Design and Construction		
	• This will follow and be informed by completion of Phase 4.	

8. Future Growth Planning

The Eastern Bay of Plenty is experiencing consistent annual population and economic growth and requires an integrated spatial plan to support and guide future planning and investment decisions.

The sub-region's challenging natural geography, increasing demand on housing (including affordability and suitability of housing stock), increasing demand on existing infrastructure, and further development of economically important industries, are all key challenges that require integrated management and partner led solutions.

The Whakatāne District Council has committed to working with its partners to develop an Eastern Bay of Plenty Spatial Plan. Neighbouring communities (Rotorua and the Western Bay of Plenty) have also undertaken significant spatial planning work that has implications for the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

8.1. Matatā Area

Matatā is within a part of the Whakatāne District where higher growth demand exists, and it is important that planning for any future wastewater solution is future proofed so that it could support additional growth if required.

Technical work to develop and determine possible future growth areas has commenced, which aligns well with the Phase 3 workstreams for the Matatā Wastewater Project. The progress of the Matatā Wastewater Project and ultimate capacity of the scheme will be an important determinant in how much growth occurs at Matatā.

9. Significance and Engagement Assessment - *Aromatawai Pāhekoheko*

9.1. Assessment of Significance

The decisions and matters of this report are assessed to be of high significance, in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

The following criteria are of particular relevance in determining the level of significance.

- **Level of community interest:** the expected level of community interest, opposition or controversy involved.
- **Level of impact on current and future wellbeing:** the expected level of adverse impact on the current and future wellbeing of our communities or District.
- **Rating impact:** the expected costs to the community, or sectors within the community, in terms of rates.
- **Financial impact:** the expected financial impact on Council, including on budgets, reserves, debt levels, overall rates, and limits within the Council's Financial Strategy.
- **Consistency:** the extent to which a proposal or decision is consistent with the Council's strategic direction, policies and significant decisions already made.
- **Reversibility:** the expected level of difficulty to reverse the proposal or decision, once committed to.
- **Impact on Māori:** the expected level of impact on Māori, taking into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.
- **Impact on levels of service:** the expected degree to which the Council's levels of service will be impacted.
- **Impact on strategic assets:** the expected impact on the performance or intended performance of Council's Strategic Assets, for the purpose for which they are held.

9.2. Engagement and community views

The project team attended the Awakaponga Market on 24 March 2024 as part of the draft LTP consultation which was a positive evening of discussions.

Te Niaotanga ō Mataatua ō Te Arawa Co-Design Group presented at both the Whakatāne District Council LTP hearings (2 May) and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council LTP hearings (14 May).

Further community engagement will occur as preferred sites are agreed. This engagement could include additional information, meetings, and marae hui.

The Mātata Wastewater Project website pages have been updated with all current information.

Ongoing Matatā Matters (newsletters) are regularly developed and distributed to the community and through the co-design iwi representative channels. We also continue to update the community through the Matatā Residents Association meetings.

10. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro*

10.1. Financial/budget considerations

Project costs are being funded out of the budget for the Matatā Wastewater Project and are included in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP) and the draft 2024-34 LTP.

10.2. Strategic alignment

Providing a wastewater solution for the Matatā Community has been identified as a key strategic project for Council.

No inconsistencies with any of the Council's policies or plans have been identified in relation to this report.

10.3. Climate change assessment

The matters in this report are assessed to have low climate change implications and considerations, in accordance with the Council's Climate Change Principles.

10.4. Risks

The Matatā Wastewater Project cost has been estimated by Council staff based on a stand-alone wastewater treatment plant discharging to land. Cost estimates will continue to be refined as options are developed.

At this stage, a key risk is obtaining the necessary resource consents. The most effective way of mitigating that risk is through the co-design and partnership approach process with iwi and hapū that is being implemented as part of this project.

11. Next steps - *Ahu whakamua*

Continue to support the Co-Design Group on the collaborative co-design approach for the Matatā Wastewater Project, including the upcoming Co-Design Group hui on 27 May 2024.

Key focus is to work with the Co-Design Group, landowners and Council to formally agree preferred sites for the treatment plant and disposal.

Continue work on the Phase 3 workstreams including preparing for a formal report to come to Council on the preferred locations and reticulation system for treatment and disposal.

Continue monthly environmental monitoring of both surface and groundwater.

Continue wider community engagement, in partnership with the Co-Design Group.

6.4 Three Waters Consent Replacement Strategy

To:	**Infrastructure and Planning Committee**
Date:	**Thursday, 30 May 2024**
Author:	**J Joyce / Programme Manager**
Authoriser:	**B Gray / General Manager Infrastructure**
Reference:	**A2664499**

1. Reason for the report - *Te Take mō tēnei rīpoata*

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the Council's draft Three Waters Consent Replacement Strategy, including a high-level work programme, and governance structure to support implementation.

2. Executive summary - *Whakarāpopototanga*

Whakatāne District Council owns, operates, and maintains three waters infrastructure: stormwater, wastewater, and municipal water supply, across urban areas within the Whakatāne District. This infrastructure comprises six wastewater treatment plants and their reticulation networks, with plans for an additional wastewater scheme underway.

The Council's municipal water supply infrastructure includes ten water supply schemes that draw from several water sources before treatment. Furthermore, stormwater networks exist within major urban areas to manage rainfall runoff and mitigate flooding risks.

However, with the impending expiration of resource consents under the Resource Management Act 1991, the district faces the need for several upgrades to its three waters infrastructure to obtain replacement consents.

3. Recommendations - *Tohutohu akiaki*

THAT the Infrastructure and Planning Committee

1. **RECEIVE** the Three Waters Consent Replacement Strategy Report; and
2. **APPROVE** the draft Three Waters Consent Replacement Strategy, including support for the high-level work programme; and
3. **APPROVE** the proposed governance structure; and
4. **NOMINATE** one additional elected member representative, to join the Chair of the Infrastructure and Planning Committee, on the proposed governance structure.

4. Background - *He tirohanga whakamuri*

The impending expiration of resource consents issued under the Resource Management Act 1991 is driving a number of significant upgrades within the Whakatane District. For the Council, this includes replacing consents associated with four wastewater treatment plants, thirteen water take consents and various stormwater discharges across several urban areas.

These upgrades will come with a significant financial cost to the community, estimated at around $200 million to upgrade facilities with increased ongoing operational costs associated with more advanced infrastructure.

The *Draft* Three Waters Consent Replacement Strategy will inform the Council's work programme for replacing the expiring consents whilst being cognisant of the significant challenges associated with obtaining consent and undertaking the significant upgrades likely required by those consents.

5. Co-Design Approach to Implementation

Following the successful co-design approach established for the Matata Wastewater Project, a number of additional co-design structures have been or are planned to be established to support specific consent replacement projects. These currently include:

Whakatāne/ Edgecumbe Wastewater Consent Replacement	**Co-Design approach in early stages of establishment. Draft Terms of reference in progress.**
Murupara Wastewater Consent Replacement	A co-design group was established in early 2024 with the Council and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa. Terms of Reference are in place.
Tāneatua Wastewater Consent Replacement	A co-design group was established in early 2023 with the Council, Te Uru Taumatua, and Te Taraipara o Rūātoki Tribal. The terms of Reference are in draft form.
Water Consent Replacements (Rangitāiki plains, Whakatāne/Ōhope, Matata, Murupara, Waimana, Tāneatua and Rūātoki)	These projects are still in the development phase. They build on a comprehensive water roadmap that was developed in 2021. Standalone schemes with existing water supplies that the Council intends to apply for "like for like consents" will go through standard iwi and hapū consultative processes. This includes water supplies for Waimana, Tāneatua, Murupara, and Rugby Park irrigation. For more complex schemes necessitating broader strategies and changes to water sources or service areas, co-design or working groups involving iwi and hapū will be required. This

Whakatāne/ Edgecumbe Wastewater Consent Replacement	**Co-Design approach in early stages of establishment. Draft Terms of reference in progress.**
	pertains to projects such as the Whakatāne and Ōhope scheme, which includes potential integration with the Otumahi Scheme. When established co-design groups, such as those for wastewater projects, are present, the Council will utilise them to establish or combine co-design initiatives for water.

6. High-Level Work Programme

A summary work programme has been developed that will be implemented through internal resources and supporting external technical expertise.

The draft Long-Term Plan 2024-34 includes 6 additional roles (3 FTE and 3 contractor) to support the delivery of the Strategy and supporting work programme.

The additional roles are based on required skills and experience to deliver the work programme and include 2x planning and consents; 2x three waters; 2x iwi/hapū engagement. The roles will include a mix of contractor and full-time equivalents to support acquiring relevant experience and capability across the three-year work programme.

The summary work programme includes the following projects.

Consent Replacement	Expiry Date	Level of Work	Approx Timing
WASTEWATER CONSENTS			
Whakatāne/Edgecumbe Wastewater	Oct 2026	High	2024 - 2027
Tāneatua Wastewater	Oct 2026	High	2024 - 2027
Murupara Wastewater	Oct 2026	High / Med	2024 - 2027
WATER CONSENTS			
Rangitāiki Plains Water (Braemar Spring and Johnson Road)	Oct 2026 Dec 2031	Medium	2025 - 2026
Whakatane / Ohope Water	Oct 2026	Medium	2024 - 2026
Matatā Water (Jennings spring)	Oct 2026	Low	2025 - 2027
Murupara Water	Oct 2026	Low	Late 2024
Waimana Water	Oct 2026	Low	Early 2025
Tāneatua Water	Oct 2026	Low	Mid 2024
Rugby Park irrigation	Oct 2026	Low	Late 2024 / Early 2025
Rūātoki Water	Continuing under S124 of the RMA.	Low	n/a

7. Programme Governance Structure

The proposed governance structure to oversee the implementation of the Strategy and supporting work programme includes:

2 x elected member representatives **(with one being the Chair of the Infrastructure and Planning Committee)**	**General Manager (WDC)** **(to be determined through Infrastructure; Development and Environmental Services; and Kaihautu Strategic Māori Partnerships)**
Independent representative External role (technical/planning competency)	**Governance advisor/support** Internal role

2 x elected member representatives **(with one being the Chair of the Infrastructure and Planning Committee)**	**General Manager (WDC)** **(to be determined through Infrastructure; Development and Environmental Services; and Kaihautu Strategic Māori Partnerships)**
Experience • 3Waters complex consenting and planning • National 3Waters planning and policy	

8. Options analysis - *Ngā Kōwhiringa*

- No options have been identified relating to the matters of this report.

9. Significance and Engagement Assessment - *Aromatawai Pāhekoheko*

9.1. Assessment of Significance

The decisions and matters of this report are assessed to be of high significance, in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

The following criteria are of particular relevance in determining the level of significance.

- **Level of community interest:** the expected level of community interest, opposition or controversy involved.
- **Level of impact on current and future wellbeing:** the expected level of adverse impact on the current and future wellbeing of our communities or District.
- **Rating impact:** the expected costs to the community, or sectors within the community, in terms of rates.
- **Financial impact:** the expected financial impact on Council, including on budgets, reserves, debt levels, overall rates, and limits within the Council's Financial Strategy.
- **Consistency:** the extent to which a proposal or decision is consistent with the Council's strategic direction, policies and significant decisions already made.
- **Reversibility:** the expected level of difficulty to reverse the proposal or decision, once committed to.
- **Impact on Māori:** the expected level of impact on Māori, taking into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.
- **Impact on levels of service:** the expected degree to which the Council's levels of service will be impacted.
- **Impact on strategic assets:** the expected impact on the performance or intended performance of Council's Strategic Assets, for the purpose for which they are held.

9.2. Engagement and community views

A communications and engagement plan will be developed for each Project, which will also support the co-design approach agreed between Council and iwi/hapū.

10. Considerations - *Whai Whakaaro*

10.1. Financial/budget considerations

Council's draft Long-Term Plan 2024-34 includes funds to establish a dedicated team tasked with securing replacement three waters consents. The roles will include a mix of contractor and full time equivalents to support acquiring relevant experience and capability across the three year programme.

Project related costs to obtain consent are included in the draft Long-Term Plan 2024-34. Any future costs associated with meeting required consent conditions will need to be determined through the delivery of the work programme.

10.2. Strategic alignment

Complying with relevant legislation and providing three waters infrastructure is a key priority for Council.

No inconsistencies with any of the Council's policies or plans have been identified in relation to this report.

10.3. Climate change assessment

The matters in this report are assessed to have low climate change implications and considerations, in accordance with the Council's Climate Change Principles.

10.4. Risks

The major key risks will be around obtaining the necessary resource consents. The most effective way of mitigating this is through the co-design and partnership approach processes with iwi and hapū that will be implemented as part of this project, as well as ensuring the appropriate skills and experience is sourced for the project technical team.

11. Next steps - *Ahu whakamua*

- Commence recruitment for associated roles and technical expertise.
- Continue to manage and/or establish the project specific co-design approaches across the District.

Attached to this report:

Appendix 1: *Draft* Three Waters Consent Replacement Strategy

6.4.1 Appendix 1: Draft Three Water Consent Replacement Strategy

Three Waters

Consent Replacement Strategy

whakatane.govt.nz

WHAKATĀNE District Council
Kia Whakatāne au i ahau

1. Background

Whakatāne District Council ("**the Council**") owns, operates, and maintains three waters infrastructure: stormwater, wastewater, and municipal water supply, across urban areas within the Whakatāne District. This infrastructure comprises six wastewater treatment plants and their reticulation networks, with plans for an additional wastewater scheme underway. The Council's municipal water supply infrastructure includes ten water supply schemes that draw from several water sources before treatment to provide the community with safe, reliable drinking water. Furthermore, stormwater networks exist within major urban areas to manage rainfall runoff and mitigate flooding risks. These systems are essential for safeguarding public health, protecting the environment, fostering economic development, and building community resilience.

Across New Zealand, local councils generally own and manage their community's three waters infrastructure. At present, funding for maintenance or upgrades primarily comes from local government revenue, user charges, development contributions or other local government financing mechanisms such as loans or central government grants. This presents a significant challenge across the country, with an estimated $120 - $180 billion[1] investment required over the next 30 years to upgrade three waters infrastructure to meet modern legislative requirements and community and cultural expectations.

The impending expiration of resource consents issued under the Resource Management Act 1991 ("**RMA**") following its enactment is a large driver of the required upgrades. The RMA is a significant piece of legislation in New Zealand. Its primary purpose is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources while recognising the importance of environmental, economic, social, and cultural factors. When the RMA came into force in New Zealand on October 1, 1991, it introduced a new system for managing resource use and environmental protection, replacing several earlier pieces of legislation, including the Town and Country Planning Act 1977, the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967, and the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941. Subsequently, consents or permits issued under earlier legislation were transitioned to the RMA, and 35-year consents were granted. Hence, many of the Council's three-waters consents will expire on 1 October 2026, 35 years after the enactment of the RMA, thereby necessitating replacement consents and likely associated upgrades.

In the Whakatāne District, this encompasses replacing consents associated with four wastewater treatment plants, thirteen water take consents and various stormwater discharges across several urban areas. These upgrades will come with a significant financial cost to the community, estimated at around $200 million to upgrade facilities with increased ongoing operational costs associated with more advanced infrastructure. This report aims to identify the Council's strategy for replacing the

[1] Te Tari Taiwhenua, Internal Affairs. (June 2022). Three-waterss-reform-case-for-change-and-summary-of-proposals-15-June-2022.pdf (dia.govt.nz)

expiring consents whilst being cognisant of the significant challenges associated with obtaining consent and undertaking the significant upgrades likely required by those consents.

2. Fundamentals of consent replacement projects

a. Iwi partnerships – Co-design

The Treaty of Waitangi ("**the Treaty**") is a foundation document in New Zealand that outlines an agreement between tangata whenua and the Crown. This includes a broad statement of principles that advocate for collaboration, inclusion, and preservation of the rights and cultural heritage of Māori people.

Through legislation, the Crown has delegated part of its obligations under the Treaty to local authorities. The Waitangi Tribunal has found that when doing so, the Crown must ensure that anyone accepting such delegation maintains those obligations to tangata whenua. Additionally, both statutory requirements and legal precedents mandate that local authorities must actively engage with tangata whenua.

In order to ensure a robust process for consulting with tangata whenua, the Council recognises the need to embed a consultation process in any consent replacement project. Further to acting in good faith as iwi partners, this process is essential to ensure that by Section 6 of the RMA, matters of national importance, including "*the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water sites, waahi tapu (sacred places) and other taonga [treasures]*" is recognised and provided for.

In partnership with hapū and iwi, the Council seeks to co-design three water solutions for their respective communities. In doing so, this seeks to ensure a cultural lens is applied, recognising that only tangata whenua can determine their relationship and the relationship of their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga.

While we invite hapū and iwi to participate in co-design and strive for consensus, it is essential to note that those who participate retain the ability to form and express their views on any preferred option selected, including through any statutory process.

b. Funding

New Zealand is currently facing a major challenge in obtaining funding to upgrade aging three-waters infrastructure. The previous government launched a Water Services Reform initiative aimed at transferring three-waters assets from local councils to regional entities, placing financial responsibilities on these regional bodies. This transition was part of a proposed move towards centralised funding and financing arrangements.

However, with the recent change in government and the repeal of the Water Services Reform, three waters assets are expected to remain under council ownership. This reversal has reinstated significant funding pressures, exceeding what the community can afford via rating increases. Consequently, through the Council's Long-Term Plan ("**LTP**"), funding has been allocated in the 2024 – 2034 LTP to progress consent replacement projects, with upgrades relying on alternate financing.

The National Government's Local Water Done Well legislation is anticipated to enable the establishment of Council-Controlled Organisations ("**CCOs**"), providing access to borrowing options currently unavailable to individual Councils. The Council is committed to exploring every available funding opportunity to ensure affordability for the Whakatāne District.

c. Resource Management Act – Bridging Consents (Section 124)

While the Council aims to advance all long-term solutions as far as possible before consent expiry, it acknowledges that each project will progress at different rates depending on their complexity and the technical work required. Therefore, it is realistic to expect that not all solutions will be fully developed six months prior to the expiry of the existing consent/s. Acknowledging this, where required, the Council will lodge "bridging consents" under Section 124 of the RMA to allow for the continuation of the existing consents whilst the long-term solution is identified and confirmed, and those relevant consent applications are subsequently lodged. This provision within the RMA permits the utilisation of existing resource consents during the application process for new consents, subject to a replacement consent application being sought more than six months before the expiry of the existing consent. Such an approach ensures ongoing activities covered by current consents can lawfully continue whilst new consents are sought.

The Council acknowledges the significant cultural value tangata whenua places on the freshwater environment and recognises that continuing effluent discharge into freshwater will have adverse cultural effects. The Council will work with tangata whenua to identify a long-term solution and identify any measures to reduce adverse cultural effects in the interim. The bridging consent applications for wastewater will evaluate the environmental impact of the current discharges and potentially identify any necessary short-term upgrades based on the assessment of effects if required.

d. Regional Authorities

Under the RMA, regional councils have multifaceted responsibilities, including managing natural resources, developing and implementing regional plans, and processing resource consent applications where required under those regional plans. The consents that require replacement are predominantly administered by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council ("BOPRC"). Hence, the Council acknowledges the need to work closely and collaboratively with BOPRC to ensure they remain informed on the progress of these significant projects.

In addition, BOPRC has signalled a plan change to the Bay of Plenty Regional Natural Resources Plan ("**RNRP**") to be notified in September 2025. In practice, this means the Council's consent applications will be processed in consideration of both the operative and proposed plans. The RMA does not determine the weighting of an operative plan and a proposed one. However, this is only a concern when the operative plan's provisions contradict the proposed plan's provisions. In recent cases where a council policy has significantly changed, and the new provisions align with Part 2 of the RMA, the Environment Court has suggested that giving more weight to the proposed plan may be appropriate[2]. Thus, it is essential to work closely with BOPRC to understand any significant proposed changes and ensure these are considered in the planning stages of the projects.

3. Consents to be replaced

a. Wastewater

The Council is responsible for managing wastewater in urban and residential areas. Infrastructure such as service lines, manholes, underground pipes, pump stations and wastewater treatment plants are provided to collect wastewater from connected houses and businesses. The collected wastewater is then treated to an acceptable level before it is safely disposed of. Additionally, the Council monitors and manages wastewater from larger businesses through its trade waste functions. The Council undertakes these activities due to statutory obligations, duty of care and public demand.

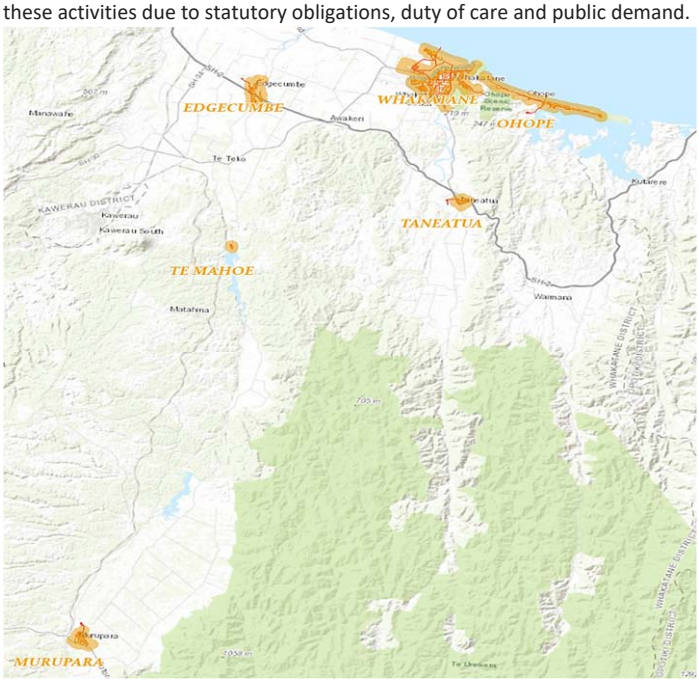


Figure 1: Location of wastewater schemes within the Whakatane District.

[2] https://www.qualityplanning.org.nz/node/1084

Treated wastewater cannot legally be discharged without resource consent under the RMA. The following table lists the consents held by the Council that require replacement for the oxidation ponds in Whakatāne, Edgecumbe, Tāneatua, and Murupara. These must be replaced to enable treated wastewater to be discharged. These resource consents cannot simply be renewed. The RMA requires any application for a replacement consent for an existing activity to be treated in the same way as an application for a new consent.

Table 1: Wastewater consents requiring replacement.

Scheme	Consent Number	Activity	Purpose	Granted Date	Expiry Date
Whakatāne	20368	Discharge Wastewater	Discharge treated effluent from oxidation ponds into the Bay of Plenty	8/06/1978	1/10/2026
	62659	Discharge To Air	Discharge odorous gases from the Whakatāne wastewater treatment facility to the air	8/08/2006	30/10/2026
Edgecumbe	20702	Discharge Wastewater	Discharge effluent from Edgecumbe oxidation ponds into the Omeheu Canal	1/05/1980	1/10/2026
	62657	Discharge To Air	Discharge odorous gases from the Edgecumbe wastewater treatment facility to the air	1/11/2004	30/09/2026
Murupara	20778	Discharge Wastewater	Discharge effluent from the Murupara Borough Oxidation Ponds into the Rangitāiki River	5/03/1981	1/10/2026
	62656	Discharge To Air	Discharge of odorous gases from the Murupara wastewater treatment facility to the air	1/11/2004	30/09/2026
Tāneatua	20049.0.01-DC	Discharge Wastewater	Discharge wastewater from Oxidation Ponds to be constructed at Tāneatua into the natural waters of the Whakatāne River	6/04/1971	1/10/2026
	62658	Discharge To Air	Discharge odorous gases from Tāneatua wastewater treatment facility to the air	1/11/2004	30/09/2026

i. Whakatāne Oxidation Ponds

The Whakatāne Treatment Plant is responsible for serving the largest urban area in the Whakatāne District, which is home to roughly 20,000 people. Wastewater that is generated within the town is collected and conveyed to a treatment facility located west of the town. This wastewater is treated in oxidation ponds, and the resulting treated effluent is then discharged into the ocean off Coastlands Beach through an outfall pipe that extends 600m into the sea.

The Council plans to establish a co-design or similar group with iwi and hapū to work together on how to treat Whakatāne's wastewater and where to dispose of it. Due to the proximity of the Whakatāne treatment plant to those facing significant challenges, such as Edgecumbe, the process will explore the integration of different schemes.

ii. Edgecumbe Oxidation Ponds

The Edgecumbe community, located approximately 18km southwest of Whakatāne, has about 1700 residents as of the 2018 census. With minimal expected growth, the town faces potential long-term retreat due to persistent challenges such as subsidence, low-lying terrain, and the associated impacts of climate change.

Wastewater management in Edgecumbe currently involves the collection of wastewater from the urban area and treatment through a two-stage oxidation pond system. The treated effluent is then discharged into the Omeheu Canal, a tributary of the Tarawera River. However, there has been strong advocacy from tangata whenua for an alternative disposal method. Consequently, the Council recognises that pending a co-design process with the tangata whenua, the current discharge into the Omeheu Canal is likely to cease. Furthermore, the wastewater reticulation network in Edgecumbe has several legacy issues stemming from poor system design and network damage from the earthquake in March 1987. Though significant work has been undertaken to minimise this, inflow and infiltration remain high in wet weather. Addressing these issues will be a key aspect of the project.

Given Edgecumbe's small population and the likelihood of long-term retreat, further exploration will be undertaken to integrate with neighbouring wastewater treatment facilities.

iii. Murupara Oxidation Ponds

The Murupara Township is the most remote township within the Whakatāne District, approximately 60km northwest of Whakatāne. Murupara is home to about 1530 residents as per the 2018 census. Similar to other smaller townships within the district, the population is not expected to grow significantly.

Murupara wastewater infrastructure includes a gravity reticulation network and two-stage oxidation ponds before discharging to the Rangitaiki River.

Murupara faces significant funding challenges in future as the community pays unequalised rates for three waters. This means the cost of upgrades will be funded solely by Murupara rates rather than being equalised across the district.

As of early 2024, a co-design group has been established with both representatives of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa and the Council. A term of reference has been developed to describe how Te Rūnanga

o Ngāti Manawa and the Council will work together on the project. This includes the expressed aspirations of Ngāti Manawa, including:

1. Developing a sustainable solution for the management of Murupara's wastewater.
2. Protection of waterways and upholding Te Mana o Te Wai.
3. No discharge of wastewater to surface water bodies.
4. Relocation of the Murupara oxidation ponds.
5. Offering training/ development opportunities, where possible, for the people of Ngāti Manawa.
6. Undertaking cultural monitoring.

iv. Tāneatua Oxidation Ponds

Taneatua Township is situated about 12 kilometres northwest of Whakatāne. As of the 2018 census, it has approximately 870 residents and is the smallest township in the Whakatāne District, with a wastewater reticulation scheme at present. Given its size and location, significant population growth is not anticipated in the near future.

As of early 2024, a co-design group has been established with both representatives of Ngāi Tūhoe and Te Taraipara Ō Rūātoki Tribal and the Council. A term of reference is in development, with technical work on a long-term solution to commence mid-2024.

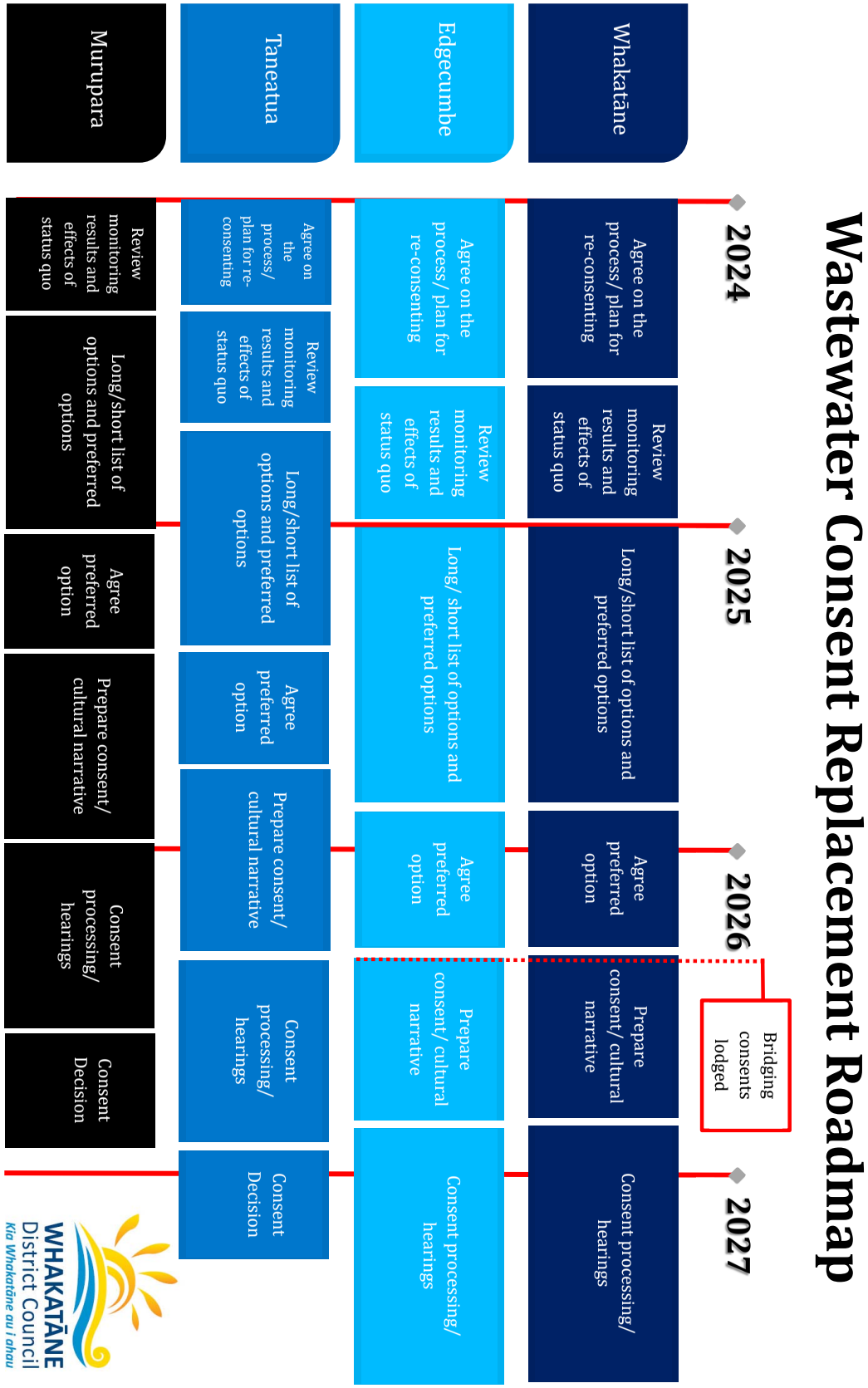
b. Environmental Monitoring Programmes

In 2018, Aquatic Environmental Sciences Ltd (AES) was commissioned to prepare environmental monitoring plans for wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) facing impending consent expirations. The primary objective of these monitoring plans is to establish a comprehensive dataset that will facilitate the assessment of effects and options analysis, ultimately informing the process for obtaining replacement resource consent. These monitoring programmes continue to progress and will adapt as the design process progresses.

c. Timeline for replacement

Acknowledging the complexity of the replacement wastewater consent processes, all wastewater treatment projects will commence in 2024. These projects will be based on co-designing with mana whenua, with each project beginning by building these critical relationships. The following roadmap is an indicative timeline, noting that a more comprehensive timeline will be established as the project evolves and a project plan is developed for each project.

6.4.1 Appendix 1: Draft Three Water Consent Replacement Strategy(Cont.)



d. Water

The Council is responsible for managing municipal water supply infrastructure within urban and residential areas. This infrastructure includes underground pipes, water meters, hydrants, valves, water treatment plants, reservoirs, pump stations, and more. The water supply systems are designed to treat raw water to ensure it is safe for consumption and to continuously supply it to customers at the appropriate pressure and quantity through a network of pipes. Additionally, the Council's water supply system provides water for fire services in urban areas. The Council carries out these water supply activities due to statutory obligations, duty of care, and public demand.

Resource consent is required for water takes due to the potential impact on the environment and other customers. Below is a table of consents that require replacement consent to service Council's ten municipal supply schemes as described in

.

i. Water Strategy

Tāneatua, Murupara, Waimana, and Rūātoki operate independently, each relying on separate groundwater sources with low water demands and limited growth forecasts. Meanwhile, Whakatāne, Ōhope, Edgecumbe, Te Teko, Matatā, and the neighbouring Rangitāiki Plains face challenges with their water sources or face challenges requiring technical work to be completed on their existing sources in order to obtain consent. Table 2 provides an overview of each scheme along with its respective water sources. Table 3 provides an overview of water consents that are nearing expiry.

In 2021, a water strategy roadmap was developed focusing on Whakatāne, Ōhope, and the Rangitāiki Plains (including Edgecumbe, Te Teko, Matatā, and Awakeri) supplies. The strategy roadmap aimed to assess potential growth, water demand, and the reliability of water sources for neighbouring schemes like Whakatāne/Ōhope and Otumahi (encompassing Edgecumbe and Te Teko), as well as Matatā and Rangitāiki Plains (covering Thornton, the airport, and Awakeri). Additionally, the strategy roadmap included forecasting water demand for each scheme, considering proposed regional growth, evaluating the reliability of the Whakatāne River as a water source during droughts and low-flow periods, and suggesting additional measurement and monitoring methods required to assess the drought resilience of groundwater sources over both short and long-term periods. Consequently, a number of actions and further investigations were recommended and will need to be addressed as part of the consent replacement workstreams.

Standalone schemes with existing water supplies that the Council intends to apply for “like for like consents” will go through standard iwi and hapū consultative processes. This includes water supplies for Waimana, Tāneatua, Murupara, and Rugby Park Irrigation. For more complex schemes necessitating broader strategies and changes to water sources or service areas, co-design or working groups involving iwi and hapū will be required. This pertains to projects such as the Whakatāne and Ōhope scheme, which includes potential integration with the Otumahi Scheme.

Table 2: Description of water supply schemes within the Whakatane District.

Scheme	Description
Whakatāne	The Whakatāne scheme draws its water from the Whakatāne River adjacent to the treatment plant at Valley Road. The raw water undergoes coagulation and sand filtration. The treated water is then pumped to 3 reservoirs on a hill near the treatment plant. It is delivered (largely via gravity) to the Whakatāne township. There is also a pumped linkage to the Ōhope Scheme. The analyses, conducted as part of the water strategy, indicated that the water at the WTP intake is no longer suitable for long-term water supply purposes due to elevated salinity levels at low flows that occur more frequently than every other year.

6.4.1 Appendix 1: Draft Three Water Consent Replacement Strategy(Cont.)

Ōhope	Water is pumped from Whakatāne to the reservoir via gravity to the Ōhope reservoirs and township. Ōhope is a popular holiday destination, with a significant expansion of the resident population during summer and holiday periods.
Otumahi	The Otumahi scheme was established in 2018 and provides water to Edgecumbe and Te Teko townships. The source water for the scheme is from bores at Paul Road and Tahuna Road. Due to water safety concerns, in December 2020, the small Penetito scheme was decommissioned, and these properties were connected to the Otumahi Scheme.
Rangitāiki Plains	The principal source for this scheme is the Braemar spring on the western side of the plains. Customers on the scheme consist mainly of rural farming and lifestyle blocks, with a secondary bore source located at Johnson Road.
Tāneatua	The water source is a shallow bore located off Puketi Road. The treated water is pumped directly to two reservoirs located on hills east of the town.
Murupara	The water supply is via two bores (underground stream), and water is pumped to reservoirs nearby.
Matatā	Jennings Spring is the source for this scheme. Water is transferred via gravity and booster pump to two reservoirs on a hill above the township.
Waimana	Water is sourced from the Hodges Road bore and pumped to reservoirs above the town.
Rūātoki	Water is taken from a shallow bore alongside the Whakatāne River. It is chlorinated, filtered, and UV-treated before being pumped to a reservoir via a high-lift pump set.
Te Mahoe	Water is taken from a bore in the village and pumped to the reservoir. Te Mahoe is a very small village comprising approximately 30 houses.

6.4.1 Appendix 1: Draft Three Water Consent Replacement Strategy(Cont.)

Table 3: Water take consents requiring replacement.

Consent Number	Scheme	Purpose	Location	Granted Date	Expiry Date
20094	**Rangitāiki Plains**	Take and use water for the purpose of water supply to Edgecumbe Township and Rangitāiki Plains.	Braemar Spring Rangitāiki Plains and Edgecumbe Township	5/04/1973	1/10/2026
20114	**Murupara**	Take and use water from an underground stream for public water supply purposes.	An underground stream adjacent to the Rangitāiki River is situated in State Forest No.1.	6/09/1973	1/10/2026
20198	**Whakatāne/ Ohope**	Take and use water from the Whakatāne River for a municipal water supply and also a right to discharge wastewater to the river.	Adjacent to the Whakatāne Water Treatment Plant	3/07/1975	1/10/2026
20223	**Rugby Park**	Take water from a bore for irrigation	Bore Rugby Park Whakatāne	4/12/1975	1/10/2026
20235	**Ruatāhuna**	Take water from a spring for a public water supply	Spring Ruatāhuna Township	1/04/1976	1/10/2026
20280	**Matatā**	Take water from a spring at Awakaponga for community water supplies	Spring, Manawahe Road, Awakaponga Matata Township	2/12/1976	1/10/2026
20283	**Waimana**	Take water from a well for the Waimana water supply	Well, on the Grantee's Property, Hodges Road, Waimana	2/12/1976	1/10/2026
21044	**Tāneatua**	Take water from bores adjacent to the Waimana River for Tāneatua Town water supply	Tāneatua community water supply	2/12/1982	1/10/2026
62627	**Rūātoki**	Take water from a bore for community water supply	Rūātoki	14/06/2004	Continuing under Section 124 of the RMA
RM15-0017-WT.02	**Matatā (secondary)**	Take water from a bore	58A Johnson Road, Otakiri	15/12/2016	31/12/2031
RM15-0017-WT.01		Take water from a bore	58A Johnson Road, Otakiri	15/12/2016	31/12/2031
RM15-0017-WU.01		Use of water from well no. 2510 and well no. 2511 for municipal supply	58A Johnson Road, Otakiri	15/12/2016	31/12/2031

e. Water consent overview

Consent Number	Scheme	Purpose	Surface or groundwater?	Is an increase in take required?	Are actions required under the water strategy?	Current allocation	Allocation zone	Allocation zone status
20094	Rangitāiki Plains (Braemar Spring)	Take and use water for the purpose of water supply to Edgecumbe Township and Rangitāiki Plains.	Surface	Nil	Yes	9730m3/day	Surface water	
20114	Murupara	Take and use water from an underground stream for public water supply purposes.	Surface	No	No	4100m3/day	Surface water	
20198	Whakatāne	Take and use water from the Whakatāne River for a municipal water supply and a right to discharge wastewater to the river.	Surface	An alternate source is being explored for Whakatāne. A short to medium-term bridging consent for this take is likely.				
20223	N/A	Take water from a bore for irrigation (rugby park)	Ground	No	No	6970m3/ year	Whakatāne East	0-50% allocated
20280	Matatā (Jennings Spring)	Take water from a spring at Awakaponga for community water supplies	Surface	Possibly	Yes	495m3/ day		
20283	Waimana	Take water from a well for the Waimana water supply	Ground	No	No	73,000m3/ year	Waimana east flats	Over-allocated
21044	Taneatua	Take water from bores adjacent to the Waimana River for Tāneatua Town water supply.	Ground	No	No	293,825m3/yr	Waimana hills	Over-allocated
62627	Rūātoki	Take water from a bore for community water supply	Ground	No	*This consent will likely be surrendered as investigations for an alternate safe supply are underway. This will remain a BAU task.			

6.4.1 Appendix 1: Draft Three Water Consent Replacement Strategy(Cont.)

Consent Number	Scheme	Purpose	Surface or groundwater?	Is an increase in take required?	Are actions required under the water strategy?	Current allocation	Allocation zone	Allocation zone status
RM15-0017-WT.02	Rangitāiki Plains (Johnson Road)	Take water from a bore	Ground	No	Yes	1,898,000m3/ year	Awaiti Canal	50-90% allocated
RM15-0017-WT.01	Rangitāiki Plains (Johnson Road)	Take water from a bore	Ground	No	Yes			
RM15-0017-WU.01	Rangitāiki Plains (Johnson Road)	Use of water from well no. 2510 and well no. 2511 for municipal supply	Ground	No	Yes			

f. Work Programme and Resourcing

Due to the extensive scope of tasks at hand, the Council requires additional resources to support implementation. The draft Long-Term Plan 2024 – 2034 includes 6 additional roles (3 FTE and 3 contractor) to support the delivery of the three water consents replacement strategy and work programme.

The additional roles are based on required skills and experience to deliver the work programme and include 2x planning and consents; 2x three waters; 2x iwi/hapū engagement. The roles will include a mix of contractor and full-time equivalents to support acquiring relevant experience and capability across the three-year work programme.

The summary work programme includes the following projects.

Consent Replacement	Expiry Date	Level of Work	Approx Timing
WASTEWATER CONSENTS			
Whakatāne/Edgecumbe Wastewater	Oct 2026	High	2024 - 2027
Tāneatua Wastewater	Oct 2026	High	2024 - 2027
Murupara Wastewater	Oct 2026	High / Med	2024 - 2027
WATER CONSENTS			
Rangitāiki Plains Water (Braemar Spring and Johnson Road)	Oct 2026 Dec 2031	Medium	2025 - 2026
Whakatane / Ohope Water	Oct 2026	Medium	2024 - 2026
Matatā Water (Jennings spring)	Oct 2026	Low	2025 - 2027
Murupara Water	Oct 2026	Low	Late 2024
Waimana Water	Oct 2026	Low	Early 2025
Tāneatua Water	Oct 2026	Low	Mid 2024
Rugby Park irrigation	Oct 2026	Low	Late 2024 / Early 2025
Rūātoki Water	Continuing under S124 of the RMA.	Low	n/a

g. Governance Structure

The proposed governance structure to oversee the implementation of the Strategy and supporting work programme includes:

6.4.1 Appendix 1: Draft Three Water Consent Replacement Strategy(Cont.)

2 x elected member representatives (with one being the Chair of the Infrastructure and Planning Committee)	**General Manager (WDC)** (to be determined through Infrastructure; Development and Environmental Services; and Kaihautu Strategic Māori Partnerships)
Independent representative External role (technical/planning competency) <u>Experience</u> • 3Waters complex consenting and planning • National 3Waters planning and policy	**Governance advisor/support** Internal role

h. Project Structure

Council's draft Long-Term Plan 2024-34 includes 6 additional roles (3 FTE and 3 contractor) to support the delivery of the Strategy and supporting work programme. The additional roles are based on required skills and experience to deliver the work programme and include 2x planning and consents; 2x three waters; 2x iwi/hapū engagement. The roles will include a mix of contractor and full-time equivalents to support acquiring relevant experience and capability across the three-year work programme. The below outlines the proposed structure to commence from 1 July 2024.